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Austria ... 12 S. | Kenya ... Shs. 7
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Lebanon ... £L 2.25
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Egypt ... 40 P. | Morocco ... 2.75 Dr.
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Finland ... 2.50 F.M. | Nigeria ... 60 K.
France ... 2.50 F. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
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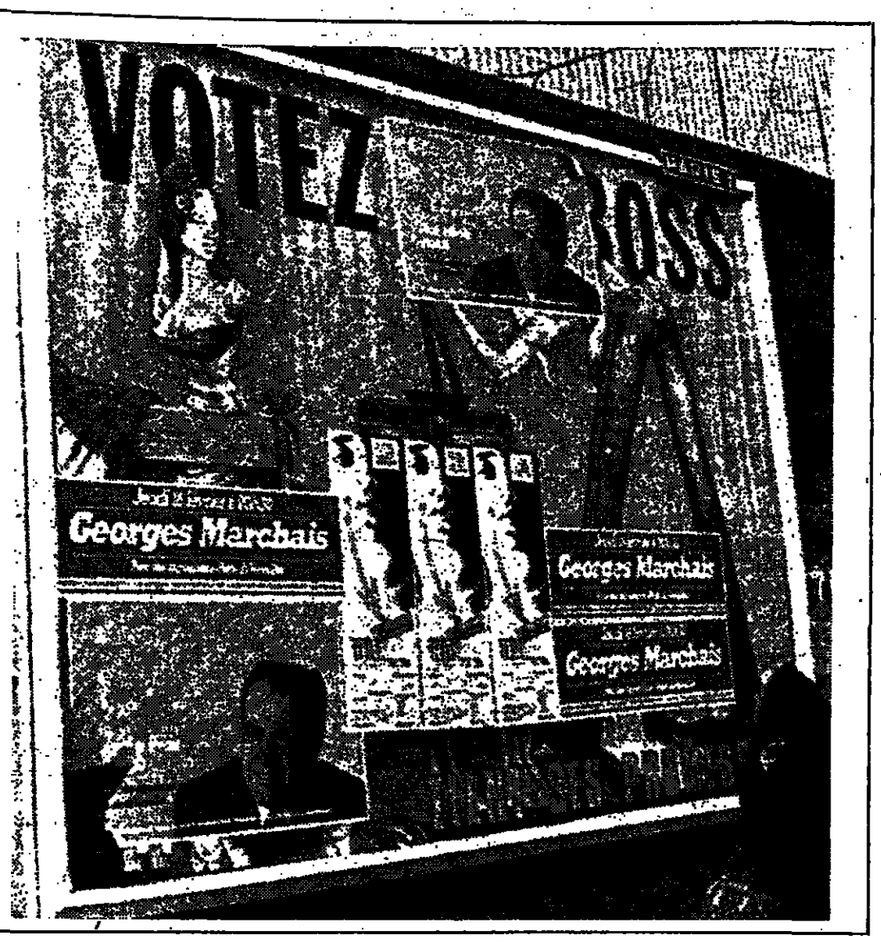
Iran ... 50 Rials | Turkey ... £T. 12
Italy ... 400 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ... I.£ 0.90 | Yugoslavia ... 17 D.

WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, cloudy, snow. ... (32-36). Saturday, variable. LONDON: ... shower showers. Temp. 1.—1 (34-30). ... CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: ... 7.—4 (45-25). NEW YORK: ... 1.—8 (30-18). ... WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.



AP.

POLITICS IN PARIS

Communist party leader Georges Marchais shares the starring role on this billboard with a pair of guns and other featured players as the poster battle rages in parallel with the campaign for France's March general elections. Story on today's developments, Page 5.

Somalia to Mobilize Civilians, Renews Plea to West on Aid

Soviet, Cuban Role in Clash Cited Again

By Thomas W. Lippman

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 9 (WP).—Somalia announced today that it soon would announce details of a mobilization of civilians to "defend the motherland" and said that it was also possible that the Somali armed forces would officially join the fighting against Ethiopia.

The minister of information and guidance, Abdulkassim Salad Hassan, who made the announcement, also appealed again for swift intervention by the Western powers on behalf of Somalia, which finds itself isolated and suddenly overmatched in the conflict against Ethiopian forces that are receiving Soviet and Cuban assistance.

Until now, Somalia has insisted that indigenous guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front, not Somali regulars, have been doing the fighting, although it is no secret that Somalia provides weapons, equipment and staff officers to them.

Mr. Hassan said Somalia would accept any political or military assistance it could get, and that the West should provide such aid to keep the Soviet Union from exercising a "free hand" in the Horn of Africa.

[Meanwhile, military commanders in Addis Ababa issued a statement, Reuters reported, addressed to Somalis holding territory in the Ogaden. The statement declared: "We are confident that in this struggle victory is ours." It said the Somalis should "think about their starving families left behind at home as bullets rain on the invaders," and warned them to "surrender peacefully . . . or face the consequences of annihilation." The Ethiopian news agency said the call was issued by the National Revolutionary Operations Command in Addis Ababa.]

Contrary to reports in the Western press, Mr. Hassan said, Somalia has received no military aid from the Western countries or from such anti-Communist regional states as Egypt, Iran or Saudi Arabia—a situation that, he said, Somalia does not understand. Aid has been pledged, he said, but not delivered.

His comments followed a two-day visit to the Ogaden front by President Mohammed Siad Barre, and renewed Somali claims that Soviet and Cuban pilots took part in bombing raids on the Somali cities of Hargeisa and Berbera.

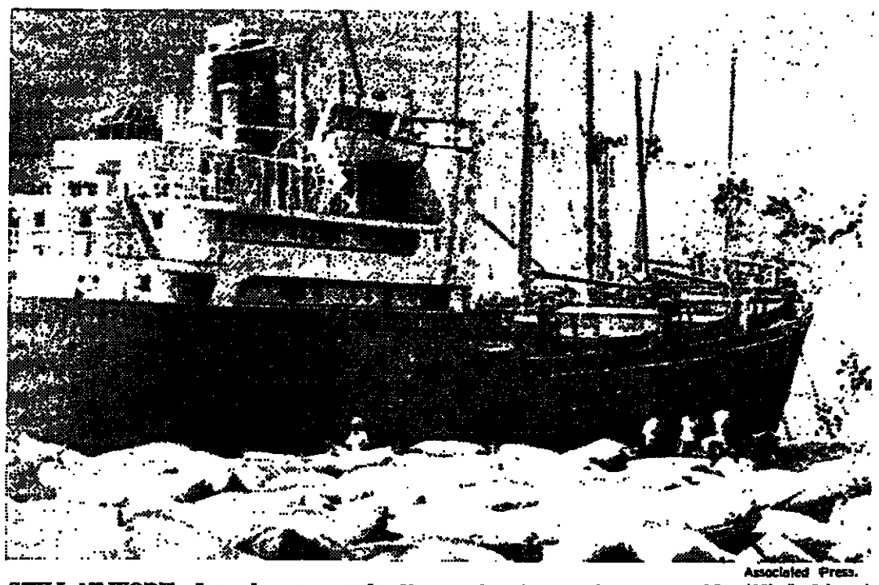
Clear Impression

No outsiders here claim to have a detailed picture of the fighting in the remote Ogaden. Mr. Hassan left the clear impression that Somalia and the Western Somali Liberation Front are in difficulty.

Even if Somalia openly goes to war, however, the minister said, "we are not a match for the Soviet Union, for Soviet armed forces and Cuban armed forces. Therefore they will do what they want in the areas."

The prospect of a mass mobilization by the Somalis demonstrates how the fortunes of this war have turned. Ethiopia mobilized hundreds of thousands of hastily trained peasants last summer when its forces were reeling before the Somali-backed guerrillas' advance into the Ogaden. Now, Soviet and Cuban aid to Ethiopia seems to have reversed the situation.

The Soviet Union, formerly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

STILL AT WORK—Longshoremen unloading sacks of grain from an unidentified ship at the Somali port of Berbera recently. The city on the Gulf of Aden, once a Soviet naval base, is now believed to be the main port for receiving supplies sent to Somali-backed forces fighting against the Soviet-supported Ethiopians in the Ogaden Desert area.

War Criminal Kappler Dies

Herbert Kappler, the former SS colonel who escaped from an Italian military hospital six months ago, died yesterday at his wife's home in West Germany.

Kappler had been sentenced to life in prison for the shooting of 335 civilian hostages in Rome during World War II. Story Page 5.

Ottawa in Strong Protest

Canada Expelling 13 Russians For Plot to Infiltrate Security

OTTAWA, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Canada is expelling 13 Russians for trying to infiltrate Canadian security services, External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson announced today.

Two of the Russians had already left the country, and the 11 others had been asked to leave, Mr. Jamieson told Parliament.

He said that they were being expelled for engaging in activities in violation both of Canada's Official Secrets Act and of their status in Canada.

"A strong protest has been conveyed to the Soviet authorities about these activities," he said.

He said that the Canadian government had irrefutable evidence that all 13 Russians had been involved in an attempt to recruit a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in order to infiltrate the security service.

Embassy Employees

Nine of the Soviet nationals still in Canada are employees of the Soviet Embassy. One is an official of the Soviet trade office and the other is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organization's secretariat in Montreal, he said.

Mr. Jamieson said that the attempted Soviet operation was carefully prepared and included coded messages, clandestine meetings and disguises.

The minister then read out the names of those involved.

Mr. Jamieson said that early last year two Soviet intelligence officers approached a member of the police force and offered him money to spy for them.

On an earlier posting and in the normal course of his duties, the unnamed policeman had come into contact with one of the Soviet officials in the case.

A First Secretary

He was told by his superiors to meet with the principal agent, who was identified as Igor Vartanian, first secretary responsible for sports and cultural affairs at the Soviet Embassy.

Beginning in April, he met secretly with Mr. Vartanian on seven occasions. The 12 other Russians alleged to be involved in the case were engaged in support work, Mr. Jamieson said.

"This case proved to be a classic example of an intelligence operation involving complex signaling systems, coded passwords, secret concealment devices—all for the purpose of arranging clandestine meetings between the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

'Trade Union' Chief Seized In Moscow, Friend Reports

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP).—The founder of an independent "trade union" formed last month by disaffected Soviet workers has been seized by plainclothes policemen and there has been no word from him for two days, a friend said today.

In a telephone call to Western correspondents, the friend said Vladimir Klebanov, who founded the union to protest alleged violations of workers' rights, was detained at a subway station Tuesday night.

The caller, Ivan Poplavsky, said his father, Valentin Poplavsky, was among four other union members picked up earlier the same day.

Dissident sources said that those seized Tuesday night face deportation from Moscow to their hometowns rather than imprisonment.

According to Mr. Klebanov, the founding members of the union, which is now said to number more than 200, met by chance when they traveled to Moscow to complain about job conditions in their home cities.

According to group members, Mr. Klebanov went into hiding Jan. 27 after an attempt by police to seize him on a Moscow street. The attempt occurred one day after Mr. Klebanov announced the formation of the union, which he called the Trade Union for the Defense of Workers.

A former coal miner from the Donetsk region of the Ukraine, Mr. Klebanov said his group would seek support from the International Labor Organization.

In another development today, a group of established Soviet dissidents lent their support for the first time to the trade union.

The Moscow "Helsinki group," set up in 1976 to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki human rights agreements, said in a statement that "we want to remind world opinion of the fact that forming such a free trade union is based on law."

The statement, read by Yelena Sakharov, the wife of the noted dissident leader Andrei Sakharov, asserted that Soviet labor law permits the founding of a union by any group of workers.

AP.

Vladimir Klebanov

Syrians, Lebanese Rightists Clash

Heavy Fighting Breaks 14-Hour Truce in Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Heavy fighting between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Lebanese rightists broke a 14-hour truce today and urgent efforts were made to end Beirut's worst fighting since the civil war.

Syrians fought Lebanese rightist regulars east of the capital with water traded machine-gun, mortar and artillery fire with rightist irregulars in east Beirut.

No precise or official casualty count was available in the fighting which took place in heavy fighting in several different sectors of east Beirut. Rightist estimates said that anywhere from 50 to 70 Syrians had been killed and that as many as 30 Lebanese rightists had died in the clashes. Diplomatic observers believed the rightist estimates were exaggerated.

The fighting continued all day, but during a brief afternoon thunderstorm before tapering off. Fighting escalated after dark when rightist militiamen and Syrians in Ain el-Rummaneh and Ashrafieh. Fighting appeared to center on areas of strength of the rightist National Liberal Party, with no immediate indication of widespread involvement of the larger Phalangist party, officials said.

Unconfirmed reports from the rightist-dominated southeast neighborhood of Ain el-Rummaneh said the pro-Syrian as-Saiqa Palestinian guerrilla faction was fighting alongside the Syrians in that area.

Police sources said three stray shells from the direction of east Beirut had landed in a largely Palestinian area near the Arab University in west Beirut, killing three persons. The sources said it was not clear who had fired the shells.

The main clashes today occurred in Ain el-Rumanneh and in the main eastern residential area of Ashrafiyeh, residents said.

"The Syrians fire a half a dozen shells, stop for a few minutes and fire a dozen more shells. It's been like this for most of the day," said an Ain el-Rummaneh resident.

Late today, witnesses said the Syrians took up new positions in one of Beirut's tallest buildings, the Murr Tower, a prime snipers' outpost in leftist-dominated west Beirut during the civil war.

The Syrians had moved atop the Rizk Tower skyscraper in the eastern sector of the capital by yesterday, and the rightists said that the Syrians were using the position to unleash heavy shelling barrages.

The original clash was set off by a personal spat, Lebanese sources said. But the fighting later grew into a confrontation between the Syrians and the rightists over what a top rightist leader charged today was becoming an "occupation" by the peace-keeping forces.

The charge came in a statement to a British reporter by Camille Chamoun, Liberal party leader and former Lebanese president, whose militiamen in the heart of rightist east Beirut battled the Syrians yesterday and today.

The cease-up in east Beirut and at the Fayadieh barracks today broke a truce reached in talks late yesterday between Syrian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Begin Rejects Carter Stand on Settlements

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin today rejected the U.S. position that Israeli settlements in occupied territories are illegal and present an obstacle to peace.

"This position is negative and my government continues to maintain that the settlements are legitimate and legal," Mr. Begin said in a statement issued through his press spokesman.

"I do not accept the American view that Israeli settlements are illegal and constitute an obstacle to peace," he said.

"The Carter administration has been kept informed about the Israeli point of view since the very beginning," he said.

Commenting on the U.S. statement made after the talks between President Carter and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, Mr. Begin said he agreed with the part of that statement which said that Middle East peace must be a genuine peace resting on agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

● **President Sadat says early peace settlement is still possible "if the right conception prevails on the other side." Page 2.**

Mr. Sadat's visit can be viewed as a success, Mr. Begin said, if it leads to a resumption in meetings of the Israeli-Egyptian military and political committees, the first in Cairo and the second in Jerusalem.

"The statement by the White House can be divided into three parts," Mr. Begin said. "One is positive, the other is negative, and the third can be interpreted as one wants."

Mr. Begin issued his statement as he addressed 450 leading European Jews, discussing both the Middle East political situation and Israel's social problems.

His 48-hour visit to Geneva is aimed at raising support for an appeal on behalf of 45,000 underprivileged Israeli families living in substandard housing conditions. He leaves tomorrow.

The Geneva representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Daoud Barakat, issued a statement, meanwhile, asserting that the real purpose of Mr. Begin's visit was to raise funds for Jewish settlements on Arab territories. He warned that these settlements are considered by the PLO as "military bases" and as such are "open to attack by our armed forces."

Syrians Back Assad For a Second Term

DAMASCUS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad won re-election yesterday with virtually all eligible voters going to the polls, an official announcement said. Mr. Assad was the only candidate.

The statement said 99.6 per cent of the Syrians who voted had said "yes" in the nationwide pdebiscite, returning President Assad for a second seven-year term, and that 3,991,695 Syrians had gone to the polls, about 97 per cent of the electorate.

400 Ailing Asbestos Workers Win $20 Million in U.S. Suit

BEAUMONT, Texas, Feb. 9 (UPI).—More than 400 workers exposed to asbestos dust have been awarded an unprecedented $20 million in an out-of-court settlement, but they still face health problems and possible death.

The agreement yesterday settled the largest personal injury suit ever filed against the federal government. However, the problems are not over for the 445 workers exposed to the cancer-causing agent at a Tyler, Texas, manufacturing plant.

The workers originally sued for $1 billion.

Officials of the Texas Chest Institute said as many as 300 of the 1,000 persons who worked at the facility at various times will die of cancer. The foundation, which was in charge of a medical diagnostic program for the plant's former workers, said the workers will experience their worst health problems 15 to 30 years after exposure.

Attorneys familiar with the case said it was unprecedented because the government, by agreeing to the out-of-court pact, admitted that it legally deserved blame in similar cases where unsafe working conditions were not corrected and products were purchased for government use.

The lawsuit was filed on Jan. 3, 1974, by the plant workers against the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., and Corning Glass Works, co-owners of the facility, which was closed in 1972. The government was sued because the workers said it had a responsibility to insure safe working conditions at the facility. The workers said they were never warned of the danger.

A group of South African and British raw-materials suppliers was also named in the action, along with North American Asbestos, which owned the plant until 1962.

The government said yesterday it will pay $5.75 million as its share of the settlement. The rest of the money is to be paid by the other defendants.

Old Drug May Be New Weapon Against Heart Attack Deaths

Medication for Gout Helped Patients in U.S., Canada Study

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—An international research study has found that a drug—anturane—can more than halve the incidence of sudden heart attack deaths among people who previously have had at least one heart attack. The researchers said that they were surprised by the results of this new use of an old drug, which is a medication for gout.

The findings appear to offer a new weapon against the nation's leading killer. Previously, there was nothing to protect victims of one heart attack from suddenly dying from another, except for such advice as to stop smoking.

The study, reported in the current issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, is the first of several to evaluate the drug's effects on heart attacks, strokes and other conditions associated with arteriosclerosis.

If anturane's benefits bear up in future studies, these findings mark potentially one of the most important medical advances in decades, according to those knowledgeable about the study.

The conservative estimate is that at least 15,000 lives could be saved each year in the United States if people who have suffered a heart attack take the drug every day, according to the report by 96 researchers in the United States and Canada.

In an extraordinary step, the researchers had the study's design and all its data audited independently by experts at the schools of public health of Columbia University here and Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore before publishing the article on anturane.

The Ciba-Geigy Corp. of Summit, N.J., has marketed anturane since 1959 for the long-term treatment of gout. The drug's generic name is sulfinpyrazone.

Results of the study indicate that the drug is relatively safe for its new use.

FDA Study

The Food and Drug Administration in December received a copy of the results of the anturane study. FDA spokesman, Wayne Pines, said it was too soon to decide whether to grant approval for the new use of the drug.

Until such a decision is reached, however, physicians can still prescribe anturane for heart patients.

The FDA said that once it licenses a drug, doctors should prescribe that drug only for approved uses. However, Mr. Pines said that the agency could not legally regulate the practice of medicine and therefore could not prohibit a physician from prescribing a licensed drug for a new, unapproved use.

Although Ciba-Geigy's patent on anturane has expired, the pharmaceutical company financed the $3.75-million study of 1,475 heart attack patients at 26 medical centers in Canada and the United States.

Only those who had had a heart attack were studied. Each volunteer began taking the drug or a placebo 25 to 35 days after suffering a heart attack. Neither the patients nor their doctors knew whether the pills, taken four times a day, were anturane or a placebo, an inactive pill.

Except for gastro-intestinal symptoms, such as burping and mild abdominal discomfort, anturane patients did not suffer more side effects than those taking the placebo.

The annual death rate from heart attack was 9.5 per cent in the placebo group and 4.9 per cent in the anturane group, a 48.5 per cent difference. The annual rate for sudden heart-attack deaths was 5.3 per cent for the placebo group and 2.7 per cent for the anturane group, a 57.2 per cent difference.

There were 41 nonfatal heart attacks among those taking the placebo and 31 among those taking anturane. Twenty-five members of the placebo group and 14 in the anturane group were hospitalized for serious heart-rhythm abnormalities that did not prove fatal. While these figures tended to show anturane's benefits, they did not achieve statistical significance.

Began in 1975

The study, which began in 1975, was designed to evaluate anturane's effects on preventing recurrent heart attacks.

While anturane did not seem to reduce significantly the incidence of a second heart attack or angina, a painful condition that can precede a heart attack, the researchers discovered that the drug appeared to protect many patients from dying of another heart attack.

However, the medical journal said that with a larger study, the small reduction in the rate of recurrent heart attacks recorded in this study might be statistically significant.

Anturane, however, did not appear to halt the progress of arteriosclerosis, the underlying cause of heart attacks, although this point was not explicitly studied.

The researchers intended to observe all persons in the study for at least two years. But confronted by the preliminary findings, the research team, headed by Dr. Sol Sherry of Temple University School of Medicine in Philadelphia, decided to report the results now.

Greece Accepts Ecevit Invitation

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis has agreed to meet Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit next month to discuss disputes between their countries, it was announced today.

In a message sent to Mr. Ecevit yesterday and published today, Mr. Caramanlis said that the precise date and venue of their meeting could be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Mr. Caramanlis was responding to a message from Mr. Ecevit three days ago suggesting that they hold initial talks without any rigid agenda. Mr. Ecevit, who became Premier for the third time on Jan. 5, said he believed that it was now opportune for the two leaders to try to establish a climate of confidence. Relations have been strained over Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean Sea.

Shouting, Recriminations Reported

Rhodesia Talks Are Delayed, But Breakdown Is Averted

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Feb. 9.—The participants of the "internal" majority-rule settlement conference held an acrimonious meeting yesterday but a breakdown was averted with one of the delegations requiring more time to decide whether to agree with the others.

Conference sources said the meeting was dominated by shouting and recriminations.

They said Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black leader, presented a controversial statement accusing his negotiating partners of ganging up against his own United African National Council.

The other delegations, Prime Minister Ian Smith's government and two black groups—the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's African National Council-Sithole and tribal chief Jeremiah Chirau's Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organization—are agreed on a method of putting 28 white legislators into a future 100-seat parliament.

Bishop Muzorewa advocates a different system of achieving a virtually identical parliamentary setup.

The participants agreed to what amounts to a virtual adjournment.

The sources said conference participants hope Bishop Muzorewa will announce a firm decision on Monday after a meeting of UANC members on Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian Military Command today reported another 30 war deaths, including 17 black civilians killed by crossfire during a clash between Rhodesian troops and black insurgents in southeastern Rhodesia.

In another development, the Rhodesian government today announced its intention to draft young blacks into the white-led armed forces in the war against African nationalist guerrillas fighting to end white minority rule.

In a notice in today's Government Gazette, Manpower Minister Rowan Cronje said all Africans who had entered into apprenticeship contracts after Nov. 1 last year would be required to register soon for national service. About 200 youths would be affected.

Libya and Sudan To Re-Establish Diplomatic Ties

BEIRUT, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Libya and Sudan agreed yesterday on a nonaggression accord and pledged to re-establish diplomatic and air links, in a major step toward repairing their strained relations.

In a joint statement after talks in Tripoli, the two neighboring states agreed "not to embark upon any hostile act" against each other. They also agreed to the "reopening of embassies of the two countries in Tripoli and Khartoum and the taking of necessary steps to implement this as soon as possible," the statement said.

The statement, distributed by Libya's Jamahiriya news agency, also announced an accord on "restarting flights of the Libyan and Sudanese airlines between the two countries."

The accords emerged from three days of talks by a high-level Sudanese delegation in Libya, which has become a key radical voice in the Arab world.

The moderate Sudanese, close allies of Egypt, assured the Libyans that Sudan's defense pact with Egypt was not directed against Libya, the agency report said.

Associated Press.

LENDING AN EAR—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt straining to hear newsmen's questions during a press conference in Hamburg yesterday. At center is an interpreter.

In a Week, 'If Right Conception Prevails' in Israel

Sadat Says an Early Mideast Settlement Is Still Possible

HAMBURG, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said today that a peace settlement with Israel could be reached in a week "if the right conception prevails on the other side."

But he added that moves to reconcile the two countries had reached a crucial stage and that failure to keep up the momentum provided by his visit to Jerusalem in November could lead to "a state of tension and devastation" in the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat had talks lasting just over an hour each today with British Prime Minister James Callaghan in London and with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt here. He told journalists he had briefed the British and West German leaders on the latest peace developments and on his six-day visit to the United States, which ended yesterday.

Speaking at an airport press conference in London, Mr. Sadat said that despite the stalled Israeli-Egyptian political and military negotiations, a settlement was still possible.

"If the right conception prevails on the other side, I assure you, in a week we can reach agreement," he added.

Mr. Sadat broke off the political talks with Israel three weeks ago.

Settlements Question

Egyptian officials said in Hamburg that the President was referring at his London news conference principally to Israel's intransigence over the settlements question.

In a brief statement to reporters in the garden of the Hamburg city government's guest house, where he met Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Sadat said the Chancellor was a good friend of Egypt because he had "consistently opposed the establishment of Israeli settlements on Arab territory."

Mr. Schmidt also realized that failure to maintain the momentum in the peacemaking process could mean "a drifting back to a state of tension and devastation" in the Middle East, the Egyptian President added.

Mr. Schmidt said the Bonn government and its partners in the European Economic Community would continue to play a discreet role in fostering détente between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

"But I do not think it would be good for the EEC or individual member states to intervene by undertaking spectacular, public steps," he went on.

President Sadat later flew to Munich and then to the Bavarian Alpine resort of Berchtesgaden, where he will stay privately until Saturday, when he will drive to Salzburg to meet Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria.

Heavy Fighting Breaks Truce in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

military officials and Lebanese government representatives.

Negotiating efforts were stepped up. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros and Lt. Col. Sami al-Khatib, the Lebanese officer officially in command of the peace-keeping forces, left for Damascus.

A high-level Syrian delegation, led by Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, was expected in Beirut. Meanwhile, contacts were reported between the Lebanese government and top rightist leaders.

But Lebanon was rejecting Syria's key demands in an eventual cease-fire, military officials said, and the contacts were marked by tension.

The military sources said Syria wanted to erect a security checkpoint on the road in front of Fayadieh barracks, and to take eventual control of the installation.

Rightist sources said Damascus also wanted a number of Fayadieh officers handed over to Syria, including Col. Antoine Barakat, a leader of Christian rightist forces when the Lebanese Army split during the civil war.

The Syrians, dominating the 40,000-man Arab peace-keeping force, detained the leader of the leftist army faction when they entered to end the civil war 15 months ago.

The recent fighting has evoked fears of a return to the civil strife that leveled Beirut's commercial center and left more than 30,000 dead. The rightists fought an alliance of Palestinian and Lebanese leftists.

Somalia to Mobilize Civilians, Renews Plea to West on Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

this country's chief patron and ally, was denounced by Mr. Hassan as he appealed for Western aid.

The "wait-and-see" attitude of the West, he said, "would only pave the way for the Russians to interfere in the affairs of small nations and jeopardize their sovereignty." Only a strong stand by the West would prevent the Soviet Union from imposing "nefarious hegemony" in the Horn of Africa.

The Somalis want to negotiate a peace agreement with Ethiopia and settle the rival claims to the Ogaden by peaceful means, he said, but the Addis Ababa government is under the sway of Moscow, which is bent on "naked aggression."

Diplomatic observers here say that the Somalis appear to have overextended themselves last year, when they thought they and the Western Somali Liberation Front guerrillas could take advantage of chaos in Ethiopia to seize what they had failed for decades to obtain by other means —control of the vast Ogaden region, which is inhabited mostly by ethnic Somalis.

Now that Ethiopia has obtained Soviet and Cuban assistance, the Somalis are finding it difficult to hold on to the territory they grabbed.

The Somalis are aware of the feeling among Western nations and some Arab states that they brought the current difficulties on themselves and, therefore, intervention on behalf of Somalia is neither justified nor advisable. In response, the Somalis argue that it is more than a question of Ethiopia retaking the Ogaden. They claim that it is a question of the Soviet Union and Cuba using Ethiopia as a base for asserting control over the entire Horn of Africa.

To countries that have held back on aid to Somalia to see if the Soviet advisory and the Cuban military personnel carry the fighting across the borders into Somalia, the Somalis argue that it has already happened with the bombing raids in the north of Somalia. Independent observers have confirmed that there have been at least some bombings at Hargeisa and Berbera, but the most intensive action is reportedly taking place to the south, in the Ogaden, where the Somalis have acknowledged some setbacks.

President Siad Barre, whose pleas for weapons met little response since his break with the Soviet Union last fall, restated the Somali case to Joseph Garba, external affairs commissioner of Nigeria, who was here this week on behalf of an Organization of African Unity mediation mission.

UN Envoy Ouster Challenged by Accused Spy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Attorneys for Ronald Humphrey, the United States Information Agency employee charged with spying for Vietnam, yesterday asked that the United States be prohibited from ousting Vietnam's UN ambassador.

Mr. Humphrey's lawyer, Andrew Giangreco, filed a motion for a temporary restraining order to bar the United States from expelling Ambassador Dinh Ba Thi because Mr. Thi "is and will be a material witness to this cause."

Mr. Thi "is an unindicted co-conspirator in this case," and "to permit this witness to be ordered out of the country will deprive [Mr. Humphrey] from the benefit of competent and material and relevant testimony and constitutes a clear violation of his constitutional rights," the motion states.

Mr. Giangreco's co-counsel, John Grad, said the request, scheduled to be heard tomorrow, should open up new legal questions involving diplomats.

Mr. Thi's case is the first attempt to oust a UN ambassador from the United States.

South Carolina Senate Votes Against ERA

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 9 (AP).—After four hours of debate, the South Carolina Senate this week killed a resolution to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution. Its vote was 25 to 20.

The ERA has been approved by 35 states and must be ratified by three more by March 22, 1979, to become part of the Constitution. Three of the 35 states which have ratified the measure have since rescinded approval, but the legality of rescession still is in question.

Unesco Post for Kerr

CANBERRA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The former governor-general of Australia, Sir John Kerr, whose intervention in November, 1975, led to the downfall of the Whitlam Labor government, has been appointed Australian ambassador to Unesco, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced yesterday.

Suharto Defends Ban on 7 Papers

JAKARTA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—President Suharto warned the Indonesian press today that "freedom for freedom's sake" was a luxury that the nation could not afford at this time.

Speaking at the inauguration of a national press monument in Solo, central Java, Mr. Suharto said he regretted having to issue a publishing ban on seven newspapers in Jakarta recently after anti-government student demonstrations.

"But the choice was not one between pleasant or unpleasant. There was in fact only one choice: the safeguarding of greater interests—the safety of the people and the nation," Mr. Suharto said.

Tokyo Airport Tower Torn Down by Police

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Policemen yesterday tore down a 65-foot steel tower built by radicals to block flights into Tokyo's new international airport at Narita.

The way was cleared for the tower's destruction after four student demonstrators who had perched on it for 47 hours came down and surrendered late yesterday. The four youths were arrested and taken to a hospital, where doctors said they were exhausted but unhurt. The police said they refused to answer questions.

New Document Accuses Prague Of Rights Abuses

VIENNA, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak dissidents, in a new document circulated today, accused the Prague government of violating its pledges on civil liberties, including the rights of a citizen to travel or emigrate without hindrance.

The three spokesmen of the "Charter 77" human-rights manifesto, in a signed document sent to the authorities and released by émigré sources here, said that Czechoslovakia still has not fully implemented its 1961 Constitution or honored international covenants which it has signed since then.

Today's document, the 15th numbered statement to be issued by the spokesmen since the charter appeared in January of last year, added that the government had failed to carry out clauses of the Constitution granting the right to form political and cultural organizations.

The charter document also called for the abolition of the death penalty, which remains on the statute books in Czechoslovakia for certain political and criminal offenses.

The document was signed by the three spokesmen — former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, philosopher Ladislav Hejdanek and singer Marta Kubisova—on behalf of the charter, which has collected more than 930 signatures in the last year.

Senate Panel Bars New Funds For New York

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—New York City's campaign to win additional federal assistance suffered a setback today when the Senate Banking Committee unanimously concluded that the city should be able to meet its financing needs and avoid bankruptcy without further U.S. aid.

Mayor Edward Koch and other city officials have insisted that the city cannot do without an extension of the federal government's three-year, $2.3-billion loan program and new long-term federal guarantees. The loan program expires on June 30.

A committee report stated: "Resources available to New York City and New York State appear to be sufficient to enable the city to maintain solvency."

Soviet Captain Fined

NAMSOS, Norway, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The captain of the 3,000-ton Soviet factory ship Percent of Leningrad was fined $4,000 this week for fishing illegally inside Norwegian waters. His catch, worth about $13,000, was confiscated.

U.S. Aid to Philippine A-Plant Near 5 Volcanoes Is Criticized

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The State Department and the Export-Import Bank drew sharp criticism at a congressional hearing yesterday for promoting and guaranteeing a $644-million loan for a Philippine nuclear power plant without investigating the plant's safety and ownership.

"Is it no problem to you that this plant is being built near five volcanoes?" asked Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations. "Don't you care if the plant is safe?"

"That would be foolish," replied the Export-Import Bank's president, John Moore jr., who admitted that he was not fully informed of safety studies done on the plant's location at the edge of the South China Sea. "But it is my understanding that additional strength is being built into the plant to withstand any eruptions of those volcanoes."

Mr. Moore and Louis Nosenzo, deputy assistant secretary of state, were asked repeatedly if they knew of any involvement in the project by Herminie Disini, who is related by marriage to Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr. Disini was described as civil contractor and insurance agent for the plant and Philippine agent for the company, Westinghouse Electric Corp., which is building the plant.

Declaring that matters of conflict of interest were not the concern of the Export-Import Bank, Mr. Moore said the question was sent in November to the Justice Department for investigation. Mr. Moore said the Justice Department's Criminal Fraud Division was investigating whether any illegal payments had been made in connection with the bank loan.

Rep. Long pointed out that the only safety studies done in connection with the loan for the plant's construction were carried out by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, which sent a safety expert to the Philippines for two weeks. The NRC said it normally studies site safety of an atomic plant over a period of "six man years."

Mr. Moore and Mr. Nosenzo defended the project by insisting that the Philippines needs nuclear energy to aid economic growth. They said that, if the United States did not finance the project, the West Germans or the French would. Mr. Moore said West Germany had bid on the plant just before the Export-Import Bank approved the loan.

Mr. Nosenzo was asked why the State Department promoted such a project. Rep. Long said he had read cablegrams from U.S. Embassy officials in Manila pleading the plant's case, calling it the "Aswan Dam" of the Philippines.

"Quite often, an embassy asks for projects in particular countries," Mr. Nosenzo replied. "It's not unusual." Mr. Nosenzo is deputy assistant secretary for nuclear energy and energy technology affairs.

Mr. Moore said $71 million of the $277-million loan the bank granted outright to the Philippines had already been disbursed and that "all but $20 million" had been committed.

Police Warn Protesters in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Police ordered a crackdown on street demonstrators and threatened mass arrests yesterday after another night of anti-government disturbances in this Central American capital.

Demonstrators burned an effigy of President Anastasio Somoza, built street barricades and set fire to two restaurants and a bus in the city on Tuesday night.

The Managua police chief, Alessio Gutierrez, issued a communiqué published yesterday in the Somoza-owned daily Novedades warning that "We will not tolerate demonstrations from now on."

The communiqué said demonstrators who build barricades in city streets will be arrested.

There were unconfirmed reports of numerous arrests after the troubles.

The restaurant fires came after anonymous telephone threats to a number of merchants that their businesses would be burned if they reopened after the general strike that paralyzed the nation for two weeks.

Most businesses have reopened, but Nicaragua is still operating under a stage of emergency called to deal with the strike. National Guard troops armed with machine guns patrolled the streets and shopping areas in jeeps and trucks, and official censorship of radio and television news was still in effect.

Reporters were getting out the news by reading dispatches over microphones set up in 11 churches in the capital, in what has become known as "catacombs journalism."

2 Bombings in Brittany

RENNES, France, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Bomb early yesterday damaged two income tax offices in Brittany. Police said no one was injured in the explosions in Rostrenen and Carhaix.

For Violating Banning Order

S. Africa Gives Mrs. Mand A Small Suspended Sente

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Feb. 9 (AP).—A magistrate today found black nationalist leader Winnie Mandela guilty on two counts of violating her banning order, but he said there was "nothing sinister in the meetings" and handed down a small, suspended sentence.

"It's a token sentence. They had to do something," the 44-year-old woman said.

She attended the proceeding with a copy of Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment." "I have a lot in common with Dostoevski, a man who speaks a language I understand," she said.

8 Blacks Arrested

Outside the courtroom, about two dozen blacks surrounded Mrs. Mandela and began singing black nationalist songs. Security police arrested eight of them. Lawyers said that they were being held under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, president of the outlawed African National Congress who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, was found guilty of receiving visitors without permission and attending a social gathering.

Magistrate C. P. J. Steytler sentenced her to six months' imprisonment on each of the charges, suspended for four years.

Mrs. Mandela's lawyer, George Bizos, immediately appealed to the supreme court of Orange Free State Province, of which Bloemfontein is the capital.

Banishment Order

Under the banishment ordered last May, Mrs. Mandela must live in the small town of Brandfort, 35 miles north of here, for seven years. During that time she has to stay at home at night and on weekends. She may not have visitors other than close friends without official permission, and she may not be quoted in the South African news media.

Mrs. Mandela was initially charged with seven counts of violating the order, but three were dropped and she was acquitted of two.

Mr. Steytler ruled that three adults and two children came to her house on May 23 in violation of the ban, although they said that they were visiting her 17-year-old daughter Zindzile.

He also found her guilty of talking to neighbors about the price of a chicken. The state said that this constituted a "social gathering," which she may not attend.

'Normal Chitchat'

Mr. Steytler said, "There was nothing sinister in the meetings," and that the chicken conversation was "normal chitchat and was not a threat to the state."

Mrs. Mandela later said, "Since when is talking about the price of a chicken a threat to the state?"

Mr. Steytler said the overriding consideration in passing sentence was that both offenses were committed shortly after Mrs. Mandela arrived in Brandfort in late May.

He said that she suddenly found herself in a strange place, a- y from relatives, friends and neighbors.

The magistrate said that he found nothing to suggest that Mrs. Mandela had met with the visitors to threaten or endanger state security.

After hearing the judgment, Mrs. Mandela greeted friends one at a time outside the court. Security police watched closely to insure that she did not violate her ban by talking to two or mor persons.

Black Vows Resistance

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 9 Reuters).—South Africa's newly announced plans to deprive all blacks of citizenship will be resisted, a black leader s terday.

Blacks will not coope being made foreigners Gatsha Buthelezi, par chief of Kwazulu, at a i with Bantu Administratio ister Connie Mulder.

The minister said in ment Tuesday that no would be allowed to hold African citizenship after t ernment's policy of creatin independent black homelan completed. Kwazulu is the homelands.

China A-Officials To Visit Australia

CANBERRA, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—China will send a top-level trade mission to Australia to negotiate purchases of uranium, government officials said this week.

They said Peking officials were due in Sydney over the next few months for talks with Deputy Prime Minister Doug Anthony, who is also Minister for Trade and Resources, and other senior ministers

The officials said that the Chinese would discuss trade generally, but the missi n would include several nuclear experts.

British Study Finds That the Rich Still Live Longer Than the Poor

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).In Britain, the rich still live longer than the poor despite all that the government has been able to do to equalize society since the difference was first documented in Victorian times.

The latest edition of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, a vast statistical analysis of British society, shows that, on the average, professional men live 3.25 years longer than unskilled workers.

Of 100 young unskilled workers, 7 will die before they reach the age of 45 and 36 will die before they reach retirement at 65, according to the survey. However, only 3 of 100 professionals will die before 45 and only 23 before retiring.

Sociologists divide Britain into five classes—Class 1 is the highest in terms of wealth and education and Class 5 represents the lower working class. According to the OPCS, women in social Classes 4 and 5 are two to three times as likely to die during pregnancy, child-bearing or abortion as are women in Classes 1 and 2.

It added that there are "persistent marked differences between the social classes in stillbirth rates, infant mortality rates and childhood mortality rates. Some of these differences resulted from pre-natal experience while others were due to the circumstances in which the child was reared."

Faction See To Block R Deal in Ita

ROME, Feb. 9 (UPI).—(vatives in Italy's ruling Ch Democratic party tried to use a small party's objecti a means of blocking a dea the Communists. But supp of Premier-designate Giuli dreotti said he intended ahead with the plan.

About 100 conservative tian Democratic deputies— than one-third of the p parliamentary strength—de ed and won a ne meeti the party's legislative leade review the political situation the Liberals refused to j proposed six-party arrange that would include the munists.

The right-wingers conte that, although the Liberals only 5 seats in the 630-me Chamber of Deputies, then position foreclosed any deal the Communists. The g argued that, when the Chri Democratic directorate m mously authorized Mr. Andr five days ago to negotiate the Communists and other ties, the mandate was for a party arrangement. A ref by any of the six parties k the idea, they said.

Clemente Mastella, a men of the Christian Democratic wing, told reporters that the gument was "blackmail that n be rejected" and Luigi Gran a directorate member, said Liberal refusal "cannot be tal as a veto."

U.S. Statement

The State Department s publicly last month that t United States did not favor Co munist participation in the It ian government and "would li to see Communist influence any Western European coun reduced."

But Mr. Andreotti has c tinued to negotiate with the Co munists, who became a decis element in any government mula when they polled 34.5 cent of the vote in 1976 wh the Christian Democrats recei only 38.8 per cent.

Mr. Andreotti will review oth parties' suggestions on econo policies this weekend, and plans another round of meetin next week.

13 Russians Are Ousted

(Continued from Page 1)

RCMP member and the Sov agent," Mr. Jamieson said.

As an example, he added, fli ed instructions were passed to t RCMP man in a hollowed-o stick and a specially prepar package of cigarettes.

The RCMP man was told the agent to obtain informati on such subjects as the metho the security service used again Soviet intelligence services Canada, character assessments security personnel and details counter-espionage cases.

Minor or Fabricated Data

In return, the RCMP m provided the Russians with no sensitive or fabricated materi Mr. Jamieson said.

"The fact that he was pa $ Can 30,500 for information of consequence provides an indic tion of the importance the Sovi intelligence service attached this operation."

The biggest previous spy roun up was during the late 1940s whe Soviet cipher clerk Igor Gouzenk gave evidence of a spy networ Nine persons were later convicte and nine acquitted on spy charge

The last Soviet citizen expelle from Canada was Soviet exchang scientist Lev Khovstantsev, 3 He was ousted last February afte buying documents from a fello scientist at the National Resear Council.

Belgians Report Tainted Fruit

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The fear of mercury poisonin in imported fruits spread toda to include grapefruits and lemon in Belgium.

Health authorities at Lieg were examining a consignment o grapefruits that came fro Cyprus via Antwerp. This fol lowed a report by a householde that mercury had settled i juice squeezed from grapefruit bought locally.

Officials said another tainte orange, one of several in recen days, also turned up in th Liège region. In Louvain, a householder called police afte gray droplets appeared in juic squeezed from a lemon.

Gen. Brown Assailed

Congressman, Pentagon Chief Clash on U.S. Defense Funds

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The House Appropriations chairman and the nation's top military officer clashed yesterday on the question of whether Congress had provided too little, too late, for national defense.

"During your stewardship" of the last three years, chairman George Mahon, D-Texas, told Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Congress has appropriated $330.7 billion for national defense.

"It's rather discouraging to learn from you that this did not buy us the security we need and that the risk has increased," Rep. Mahon said in response to Gen. Brown's written report to the defense appropriations subcommittee.

'Relative Decline'

Gen. Brown, who leaves office this summer, said in his farewell report that "in nearly every area of military strength there has been a relative decline over the years in relation to the Soviet Union." He added that "the military risk to the nation will increase."

Why, asked Rep. Mahon, did the $330.7 billion fail to buy the nation more security? Was the relative decline inevitable? "In hindsight," replied Gen. Brown, "I don't think I would have said it is inevitable."

However, Gen. Brown said, Congress failed to appropriate all the money that the Pentagon requested and cut the budgets by an average of $5.5 billion for each of the last five years.

None Offhand

Pressed by Rep. Mahon to name one program that Congress killed which the military considered vital, Gen. Brown said that he could not think of any offhand.

"I'd have to check the specifics," he said. "I would have to go back and look."

"You are aware," Rep. Mahon said, "that most of the reductions have been postponements because the Defense Department was not ready for the funds."

"Would you have been optimistic" about the future U.S.-Soviet military relationship if Congress had provided all the funds the Pentagon requested? Rep. Mahon asked.

"No, sir," Gen. Brown replied.

'Key to Matter'

At this point, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who was sitting beside the general at the subcommittee witness table, said that "the key to this matter" is that "the Soviet buildup has been faster than anticipated."

Rep. Mahon then asked Gen. Brown, "My colleagues keep asking, 'How do you let them get away with so much waste.' The average American would feel that $330 billion not only would enable us to avoid disaster but to keep pace with the Soviet Union."

Gen. Brown replied that "the rather staggering amount of money" that Congress has appropriated to the Pentagon in the past "is acknowledged." But, he said, it "should come as no surprise" that the United States is being pressed militarily because "the other fellow is spending more."

Canada Finds More Debris Of Satellite

EDMONTON, Alberta, Feb. 9 (AP).—Radioactive debris from a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite has been located at five more sites in the Northwest Territories, a Canadian Atomic Energy Control Board official said yesterday.

Two of the new sites are on the Hoarfrost River, north of the eastern end of the Great Slave Lake. The objects are buried in snow and have not been visually identified, Dr. Roger Eaton said. Rough terrain has prevented ground parties from reaching the sites, a military official said.

The other three pieces of debris are located 25 miles northeast of Fort Reliance, about 105 miles east of Yellowknife on the Great Slave Lake.

Bar or Pipe

One object is a black bar or pipe a few inches long giving off slight radioactivity. The other two appear to be pieces of pipe four inches long and an inch in diameter with bright silver surfaces, Dr. Eaton said, and are moderately radioactive.

Officials said none of the objects is suspected of being part of the satellite's power core and no problems are expected in recovering them from beneath 18 inches of hard snow.

The Cosmos-954 satellite dropped out of orbit and entered the atmosphere over Canada on Jan. 24.

In Ottawa, the government took the first step toward possible demands for compensation from the Soviet Union by officially informing Moscow that Canada believes it has found parts of the satellite.

Foreign Secretary Don Jamieson refused to say whether Canada would seek more than $1 million the search has cost so far.

Mr. Jamieson said he is complying with terms of international conventions in officially informing the Soviet Union and the United Nations that six fragments, some radioactive, have been found in the Fort Reliance and Warden's Grove areas of the Northwest Territories.

The fragments mentioned in the letter apparently did not include those located yesterday.

Report on China Satellite

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A Chinese space satellite, believed to be designed for reconnaissance of the Soviet Union, has re-entered the atmosphere and burned up after apparently returning a module to earth, sources said today.

A spokesman for the North American Air Defense Command confirmed that the remaining portion of the China-8 spacecraft's three-ton to five-ton payload was tracked until it entered the atmosphere over the eastern Soviet Union on Tuesday.

Another Satellite Reportedly Fell, Burned in Pacific

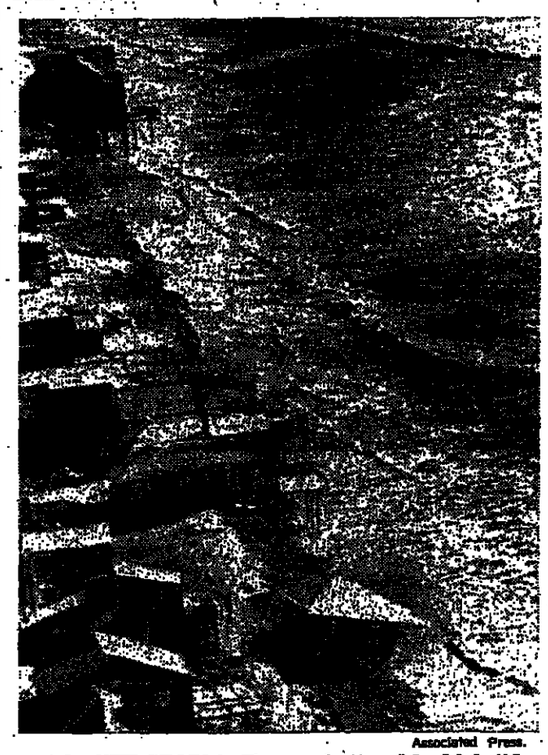
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—A Soviet satellite burned up in the atmosphere last week after 200 days in orbit, making it the second Soviet capsule to fall within a week, sources have reported.

On Wednesday, the Soviet Union's Progress-1 robot supply capsule, its mission to the Salyut-6 space station successfully terminated, dropped back into the earth's atmosphere and burned up over the Pacific Ocean.

The satellite that fell most recently was named Cosmos-929, and it flew in an orbit very close to the path followed by the Soviet-manned Soyuz and Salyut spacecraft. The Russians never identified Cosmos-929's mission, which U.S. space experts believe was to serve as a "space tugboat" to bring together big pieces of space machinery.

Launched seven months ago, Cosmos-929 made a fiery re-entry over the Pacific Ocean last Thursday, the sources said. Pieces of the 20-ton satellite that did not burn up in the atmosphere would have fallen into remote regions of the Pacific.

The Russians reportedly maneuvered Cosmos-929 at least five times by remote control.



Associated Press.

AFTER THE STORM—Houses shattered by high tides and winds earlier this week tilting toward the water at Ocean Beach, N.Y. Before the storm hit the area, there was 100 feet of beach in front of the houses.

U.S. Checks Weather Damage From New York to California

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—U.S. officials surveyed many areas of the Northeast for damage estimates today following one of the worst blizzards on record.

Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis placed the cleanup costs in the "tens of millions of dollars." He appeared shaken after a helicopter tour of snowbound Boston, hit by 27 inches of snow. About 3,000 abandoned cars and trucks littered the road around Boston.

Blizzard aftershocks included an extensive power failure, the second in 36 hours, that blacked out at least 100,000 homes and businesses in Boston for up to seven hours.

The weather has been blamed for at least 72 deaths, from Texas to New Hampshire, since Monday. The toll for the winter of 1978 climbed to at least 269.

Boston police arrested 119 persons for looting and judges set bail for each at $100,000. National Guard troops patrolled the streets in an effort to curb looting.

Along the New England coast, many of the more than 11,000 persons forced to leave their homes because of surging tides returned to survey the damage.

On the other side of the continent, northern California braced for the fifth rainstorm in a recent series that has filled the once-dry reservoirs to their brims, caused rivers to crest and soaked the earth.

Coal Reserves Dwindle, Crisis Grows in Midwest

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Rapidly dwindling coal stockpiles brought declarations of "energy emergencies" in Indiana and West Virginia as opposition built among striking miners to a contract proposal that could end the utilities' problems and a 66-day-old walkout.

In West Virginia, the state ordered a mandatory reduction of 10 per cent in power supplies to major industrial and commercial customers of two utilities whose stockpiles have slipped below the 30-day level. All consumers were asked to begin "very serious energy conservation."

Indiana's Public Service Commission planned mandatory reductions beginning early next week.

Kentucky approved plans for power cuts, and the Ohio Department of Energy is considering ordering Dayton and Toledo electric firms with ample coal to share power with those running short of fuel, an energy official said.

The tentative wage agreement with the coal industry must be approved by the 39-member United Mine Workers bargaining council before being sent for a vote by the full membership. The contract summary provided to the council by UMW president Arnold Miller was widely distributed yesterday and strongly criticized. Some miners called for the immediate resumption of negotiations.

Gandhi Court Hearing Put Off for Elections

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A Delhi magistrate yesterday postponed hearing two cases against former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi until after important state elections later this month.

Mrs. Gandhi was originally summoned to appear in court tomorrow to face two complaints of refusing to give evidence under oath about alleged excesses committed during the emergency she imposed while she was in power. If convicted, she could face a fine of up to 1,000 rupees ($120) or six months in prison, or both, on each count.

Outcome Remains in Doubt

Debate on Canal Treaties Opens in Senate

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—With leaders on both sides saying the outcome was still in doubt, the Senate settled in yesterday for a long debate on the Panama Canal treaties.

Sen. James Allen, D.-Ala., warned that foes of the treaties would propose "dozens of amendments." He said that tactic would be to try to take up first the treaty that turns the canal over to Panama in the year 2000 rather than the treaty guaranteeing neutrality thereafter.

That first move will not come for nearly two weeks because, when the Senate adjourns tomorrow after three days of general debate and no votes, it will take a week off for political speeches and trips.

Meanwhile, opponents of the treaties will begin a final effort to build effective political pressure against ratification. One of the leading offstage voices, former California governor Ronald Reagan, said in a nationally televised speech last night that giving up control of the canal might be the first step toward the loss "of our own freedom."

In the brief discussion of the order of consideration of the treaties, however, the Senate leadership made it plain why they preferred the neutrality treaty first. Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the minority leader, said that he could not vote to turn over the canal until he was reassured about its neutrality and the United States' right to send troops to defend it.

Sen. Allen and other opponents sense just that problem, but they have made it clear that they do not expect to upset the leadership on such a traditional prerogative as scheduling.

On the outcome, however, there are almost as many vote counts as there are senators and observers counting votes. They disagree on overall numbers, and on the intentions of individual senators, but they agree fundamentally that a small group of senators who have not made their intentions clear holds the balance.

For example, one of the most optimistic counts for ratification is that of Sen. Alan Cranston, D.-Calif., the assistant majority leader. He said he counted 58 sure votes for ratification, and six leaning that way, 23 surely opposed and five leaning. That left eight uncounted.

Arguments Raged

On the other hand, Sen. Jesse Helms, R.-N.C., made it 61 for the treaties and 31 against, with a slightly different group of eight undecided. Two-thirds, or 67 votes, are required for Senate approval of the treaties.

The arguments on the floor yesterday ranged over both treaties. Sen. Frank Church, R.-Idaho, said that they would help thwart Communism in Latin America. Sen. Paul Laxalt, R.-Nev., said any weakening of U.S. control risked Cuban or Soviet involvement with the waterway.

Sen. Robert Griffin, R.-Mich., complained of treaty ambiguities and alluded to public opposition, contending that "the people are right."

Sen. Cranston said that ratification would provide the best guarantee of continued canal use, and would "demonstrate to the world that we have the real, inner strength of the truly powerful, not the false bravado of the fearful bully."

Yesterday's debate was unusually coherent, with the Senate heeding the advice of Majority Leader Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., not to waste time in quorum calls between speeches. Such typical delays would have been communicated to a national radio audience, allowed to hear broadcast debates for the first time.

Sen. Byrd did not tell his colleagues that such delays would make the Senate look silly, but he did warn that dilatory behavior would not "accommodate the public" and help educate the nation on the issue.

Regan Cheers Opponents

Meanwhile, opponents of the treaties were cheered on by Mr. Reagan. In a nationally televised address, which offered him the time to reply to President Carter's fireside chat last week, Mr. Reagan warned against being "frightened into ratifying these treaties."

He sought to counter an important pro-treaty argument—that three presidents had also negotiated for a new treaty—by saying that the Carter administration had been willing, where others were not, to negotiate away U.S. "rights of sovereignty."

Mr. Reagan argued that the 1903 treaty was not unfair to Panama, saying that it had been welcomed there. He complained that the new pacts were "negotiated under threat of bloodshed and rioting," and attacked the cost issue, saying, "our negotiators felt they had to pay Panama to take the canal."

Kissinger Says He Opposes U.S. Pullout in Korea

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (WP).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an interview shown on television here tonight, said that he opposed the Carter administration's plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea.

He said the withdrawal could result in damage because there is a "high risk" that it could be misunderstood by North Korea.

Mr. Kissinger said he could not see how the troop withdrawal could contain any benefits for the United States.

The interview was conducted by one of Japan's most prominent television news commentators, Hisanori Isomura, recently in Chicago.

The withdrawal of ground forces from South Korea was initially a shock to Japan when it was announced last year and there is still some concern here that it represents a lessening of the U.S. commitment to defend both countries. The first contingents are to be withdrawn this summer.

300 Cholera Deaths

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Three hundred people have died of cholera in Tanzania since the disease broke out four months ago, a Health Ministry official said yesterday.

CIA Studied Use of Involuntary Murderers

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency studied whether a human being could be induced secretly to commit an assassination against his will, newly released government documents disclosed yesterday.

It was the first documentary evidence that the CIA contemplated a situation where a man or a woman could be induced to assassinate someone involuntarily.

The study was disclosed in a series of 1954 memorandums made public under a Freedom of Information Act request by The New York Times and others. The documents were prepared as part of Operation Artichoke, one of four CIA programs to conduct mind-control experiments between 1949 and 1974.

There is no indication in the documents released that the CIA attempted to use mind control in an actual assassination attempt. However, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reported in 1976 that the CIA plotted three assassinations and became indirectly involved in several others.

According to the documents, an "Artichoke team," which usually included interrogation experts, drug experts and psychiatrists or psychologists, was asked to evaluate a hypothetical problem in January, 1954:

"Can an individual of [deleted nationality] descent be made to perform an act of attempted assassination involuntarily under the influence of Artichoke?" Artichoke, the documents indicate, was a code name and not a specific substance.

The memorandum, in which—as is the case in most documents released by the agency—the names of individuals, government agencies or locations were deleted, described the following "problem."

'Trigger Mechanism'

"As a 'trigger mechanism,' for a bigger project, it was proposed than an individual, of [deleted] descent, approximately 35 years old, well-educated, proficient in English and well-established socially and politically in the [deleted] government, be induced under Artichoke to perform an act, involuntarily, against a prominent [deleted] politician or, if necessary, against an American official."

It also noted, "Access to the subject would be extremely limited, probably limited to a single social meeting. Because the subject is a heavy drinker, it was proposed that the individual could be surreptitiously drugged through the medium of an alcoholic cocktail at a social party. Artichoke applied, and the subject induced to perform the act of attempting assassination at some later date."

"After the act of attempted assassination was performed, it was assumed that the subject would be taken into custody by the [deleted] government and thereby 'disposed of,'" the memorandum said.

The Artichoke team reported that it did not think the plan was feasible because it would have insufficient control over the subject. It said that he would be "unwitting" and the team's access to the subject would involve both "cleared" personnel—CIA employees—and "uncleared" personnel.

Operational Limitations

"Whether it was carried out or not . . . under crash conditions and appropriate authority from headquarters," the Artichoke team would undertake the problem in spite of operational limitations, the memorandum said.

In late January, 1954, there is a dispatch accompanying the memorandum that notes: "Herewith report of Artichoke team on first assignment. Considering the speed with which we had to operate, I believe it went extremely well. We were ready when called upon for support, even though the operation did not materialize."

Several groups have studied the documents to see if they provide any evidence for the inquiries into the assassination of President Kennedy or the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King. Members of a nonprofit group, the Assassination Information Bureau, noted that the security officer for Artichoke, Sheffield Edwards, was later the CIA man assigned to form the assassination team that made attempts on the life of President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

To Top Former Officials

Focus in Probe of FBI Reportedly Is Shifted

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Two former assistant FBI directors and former Acting Director Patrick Gray 3d have become the focus of an investigation of FBI break-ins, it was learned yesterday.

The restructured Justice Department investigation thus reflects a decision to abandon the strategy of moving up the ladder of FBI authority a rung at a time in an effort to fix responsibility for illegal actions.

Sources familiar with the sensitive investigation said that the questioning in recent weeks of former FBI officials who allegedly had roles in authorizing the break-ins had disclosed the new direction of the inquiry.

The shift is said to reflect Attorney General Griffin Bell's desire to complete the investigations as quickly as possible.

Difficult to Believe

At the same time, it was learned, department investigators have been unable to establish that authorization for the illegal entries came from outside the bureau. Mr. Bell has said he finds it difficult to believe that the FBI would undertake the illegal operations on its own.

The present strategy of concentrating on former high FBI officials has emerged from the new group of eight Justice Department lawyers assigned to the case in December after a five-man team quit the case in a policy disagreement with Mr. Bell.

As a result, primary targets of the inquiry being conducted through a federal grand jury here are said to be Mr. Gray; Mark Felt, the bureau's No. 2 man under Mr. Gray; and Edward Miller, former assistant director in charge of the FBI's Domestic Intelligence Division.

The role of a former deputy to Mr. Miller, Robert Shackelford, is also understood to be under study by department attorneys.

The fact that a new strategy had been adopted became clear when the department allowed the five-year statute of limitations to expire on a former assistant director, Andrew Decker Jr., who retired from the FBI last Dec. 30.

Mr. Decker was special agent in charge of the Domestic Security Division in the FBI's New York field office until January, 1973. In that position he oversaw the activities of Squad 47, which committed the illegal entries in searching for fugitive members of the Weather Underground.

Last summer, the department decided against prosecuting Mr. Decker's predecessor in the job, John Morley.

A pretrial conference last week in the case of the only FBI man indicted so far, John Kearney, indicated that Mr. Kearney's trial is likely to begin in mid-June. The lengthy and complex "discovery" process, under which Mr. Kearney's defense lawyers review thousands of pages of government documents, is expected to be completed by May 1.

'Paper Trail'

Mr. Kearney, who headed Squad 47 until he retired from the FBI in 1972, was indicted last April on wiretapping and mail-opening charges.

Despite the decision to concentrate on the former high bureau officials, investigators are understood to be having difficulty in recreating what a source called "a paper trail" of documentary evidence, particularly against Mr. Gray.

Mr. Miller declined comment yesterday while Mr. Gray and Mr. Felt could not be reached.

"There is a solid case in terms of evidence against Miller and Felt," a source said, "but it's not necessarily winnable."

His comment referred to the defense that prosecutors expect FBI men to adopt—that the break-ins and related steps were necessary in hunting for fugitives from a terrorist group that had admitted bombings.

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Judge Is Defied

CHICAGO, Feb. 9—Two Justice Department lawyers told a federal judge here that they were defying his orders to produce documents in a case involving alleged illegal spying by the FBI on Chicago area citizens. The lawyers said their action had the "expressed authorization" of Mr. Bell and U.S. Solicitor General Wade McCree.

The lawyers said in court that they had discussed their courtroom strategy "personally" with Mr. Bell and Mr. McCree.

U.S. District Judge Alfred Kirkland, using extraordinarily strong language to admonish the two lawyers, cited both of them for contempt of court in an order filed with the court clerk yesterday. The lawyers are Robert Rader, of the Justice Department's Civil Division, and Richard Hamilton, a special agent in the FBI's Legal Counsel Division. Both men are based in Washington.

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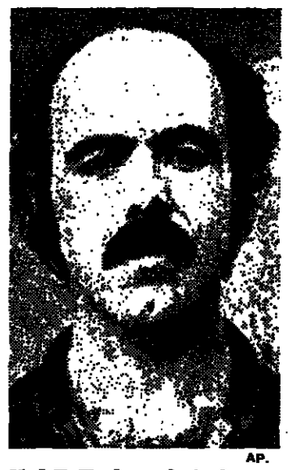


AP.

Ned T. York, a photo from a model agency.

Man Arrested As 'Strangler' May Be Freed

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A bit-part actor booked on suspicion of being the "Hillside Strangler" of 12 young women after a babbling, incoherent statement accepting responsibility for the killings, apparently has no connection with the case and may be released from custody by Saturday.

"There is no evidence so far to link him to the murders," said Lt. Dan Cooke, spokesman for the 93-member Strangler task force, today. "The only thing we have found to link him to anything is a marijuana substance called a 'Thai stick' that we found at his residence."

The actor, Ned T. York, 37, remained in custody for intensive questioning by the task force, which can legally hold him for 72 hours after booking before arraignment.

The police, who held a full-scale news conference yesterday to announce the actor's arrest, said today they had no alternative but to book him because of undisclosed statements York made in which he accepted responsibility for the killings.

Lt. Cooke said York made no forther implicating statements during questioning today and may have been intoxicated by drugs when he made the original statements.

The "Hillside Strangler" murders started in September last year and the most recent victim was found Dec. 13.

500,000 More Contract Flu in Japan Epidemic

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—More than 500,000 Japanese have been stricken by influenza during the last week, the Health and Welfare Ministry announced today.

It said 1,190,000 persons have been affected by two strains of the flu virus, compared with 622,000 a week ago.

Since the epidemic began last October, the Hong Kong flu virus has spread virtually throughout the country, while the Russian strain has hit 36 of the 47 prefectures.

The disease has forced the closure of 673 schools.

Epidemic in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—About 500,000 Hungarians have gotten the flu in an epidemic that began three weeks ago, the official MTI news agency has reported. The figure is one-twentieth of the population.

Strikes Hold Up German Presses

BONN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Millions of West Germans went without morning newspapers today when unofficial strikes by printers stopped 21 daily newspapers from appearing, the Newspaper Publishers Federation said.

The strikes were called to protest the threatened loss of jobs because of the introduction of computer printing techniques. Circulation losses amounted to more than four million copies, a federation spokesman said.

The major publishers were back to normal today, but the spokesman said that the printers trade union is expected to call limited strikes at other plants today. The printers called the strikes after publishers refused to reopen negotiations on the draft agreement of a new contract.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Implications in Lebanon

That there should be fighting near Beirut is, unfortunately for the Lebanese, not too surprising. And that this fighting should not be regarded as a private affair for Lebanon is also characteristic of most warfare, civil or between states. When the guns that know no doubts begin firing, doubts must arise in many places far from the lethal sound. But the latest outbreak in Lebanon has some special implications for the current Mideast negotiations.

It involves the Lebanese Army and rightist Christians on one side and the Syrian police troops on the other. Officials say that the shooting is the not unfamiliar concomitant of having occupation troops from across the border, even when that border is ostensibly a friendly one and the forces sent over it are performing a very useful function in diminishing the terrorism left over from Lebanon's long internal strife. However, there are particular elements involved.

Lebanon, and especially its Christian community, has memories of an almost perennial conflict with Moslem Syria, and fears of the deep-rooted ambition in Damascus to attain a greater Syria—to go back to that older geographical concept of which Lebanon was only the coastal portion. So, however much the Lebanese may have welcomed Syrian intervention to end the civil strife, the suspicions remain.

Moreover, Syria's President Assad has aligned himself with the more intransigent Arab states against Egyptian-Israeli peace moves, which has broken the virtual cooperation of Syrians and Israelis in putting down Palestinian extremists in Lebanon and has raised new questions about what the Syrian presence will mean for the Lebanese and the Middle Eastern problem as a whole.

These factors, the importance of which cannot be very precisely determined so far as the present fighting is concerned, may have intensified the normal frictions of an alien police force in a nation that is still divided on many issues and by many emotions. And they also cast some doubt on whether such policing can be effective in promoting a transition period while more definite political settlements are worked out between Israel and the Arabs.

In other words, could Israeli troops maintain such policing in Sinai and the West Bank, mingling with Israeli settlements in the area, while definite sovereignty was put, so to speak, in escrow? The orginal occupation arrangements made by Israel after 1967 worked quite well. But tensions have risen; terrorism has accompanied them and it is becoming increasingly difficult to foresee a peaceable kind of policing in the contested regions without specific political agreements there.

Perhaps a UN force could do the job; it has managed to coexist with the inhabitants in a number of areas. But the UN itself is an unstable institution today, riven by many forms of dissidence. So it begins to appear that temporary solutions to the Israeli-Arab frictions may not lead to permanent peace, but might even accelerate another grim showdown.

Making Sense of U.S. Arms Sales

The Carter administration seems headed for a needless confrontation with Congress over arms sales to foreign governments. The administration has set itself limits for sales that it now seems incapable of meeting. Congress is sure to cry foul. But what matters is not so much whether the United States meets self-imposed standards for virtuous restraint as whether its arms sales exacerbate or reduce the prospects of war. That issue deserves careful consideration by the Congress, as well as by the administration.

* * *

The President himself put the spotlight on overall limits last May, when he announced that in each fiscal year the United States would aim for military sales smaller than those of the preceding year. Ever since then, however, the bureaucracy has seemed to take with one hand what it gave with the other. Last week, for example, when the White House announced that 1978 sales would be down 8 per cent from last year, to $8.6 billion, it also admitted that the figure did not include $2.5 billion for military construction, mostly in Saudi Arabia.

Arbitrary dollar ceilings are indeed useful, not as highly publicized targets but because they require the administration to compile its own priority list and justifications of sales proposals. Those justifications, and not dollar ceilings, are what should interest Congress. Critics of arms sales worry that the United States often seems to fuel local arms races—sometimes even arming both sides—and so exacerbates the potential for conflict in areas such as the Middle East and Latin America.

Arms sales have grown steadily in their importance for U.S. foreign policy. Until the 1960s, U.S. arms went mostly to allies, and created little controversy. Now, however, sizable shipments go to nations tied much less closely to the United States. Yet their potential use might deeply involve the United States in foreign conflicts. No wonder that many members of Congress wish to share responsibility with the administration in deciding who should receive our weapons.

The administration now must bring to Congress any proposals for significant arms sales. If within 50 days both houses do not vote to disallow a sale, it can take place. The advantage of this procedure is that it gives Congress a veto. The disadvantage is that Congress is asked to pass judgment on separate requests every few weeks throughout the year. Never is the administration required to present a comprehensive program together with an analysis of its overall effects.

Last year, Sen. Jacob Javits proposed that the administration send Congress such a plan annually. Overall congressional authorization would be required before the administration could close individual sales. If it wanted to add to the list later, it would need to return to Congress for separate authorizations.

* * *

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee formally placed the administration on notice that it would adopt his proposal this year. The administration has objected. Governments do not request arms according to the calendar, it says. Rather than wait until Congress completes its scrutiny of a comprehensive program, they would seek other, more obliging suppliers. That risk seems exaggerated. Governments do not decide to make major arms purchases overnight. Often there are no alternative sources. And, especially for highly sophisticated weapons, changing suppliers often means making other difficult and costly changes—in training and maintenance, for example. In any case, the administration now already makes comprehensive arms sales plans. Why should it not share them with Congress?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Indochina Food Aid

A request by 18 senators, backed by some 60 private organizations, to send emergency food aid to Vietnam and Laos puts President Carter's humanitarianism to a difficult political test. The international agencies report that the two countries are badly short on wheat and rice, leaving it to others to argue whether the shortfall is due more to weather or political disruptions. But the two states are also on poor terms with the United States. The U.S. Embassy remains open in Laos, though relations are minimal. There is no U.S. mission in Vietnam, and talks to normalize relations have been nursed along slowly: on the U.S. side there is no great inclination to press the pace while the Panama treaties are being debated. The espionage charges that led the State Department to oust Vietnam's UN envoy the other day indicate how brittle things are.

It will surprise no one that it was Hubert Humphrey who, just before he died, took the lead in organizing a Senate petition to Mr. Carter on this issue. He was aware that Congress has shown scant sympathy for the administration's effort at reconciliation with the Communist victors of the Indochina war. Nor did he pretend that the food question, or even the larger reconciliation question, are priority concerns for the United States. But he did recall some relevant precedents in offering humanitarian aid to former foes, and he pointed out the few channels that Congress has left open by which a modest amount of assistance might now flow. Surplus food happens to be running out of the U.S. ear right now. "Thank you very much for your thoughtful consideration in this matter," Sen. Humphrey and his colleagues concluded. President Carter has yet to respond.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

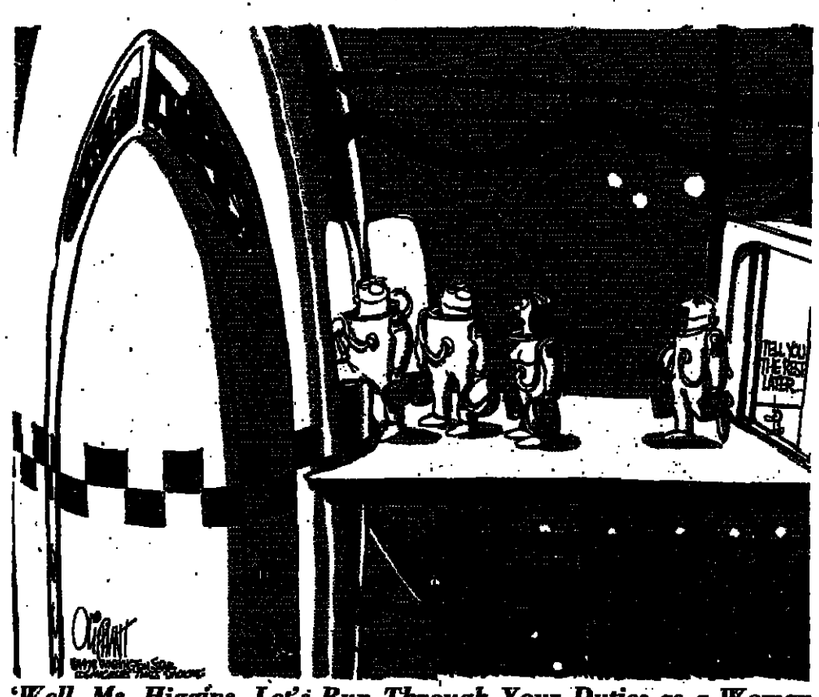
February 10, 1903

COPENHAGEN—The sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States is revived again. It will be remembered that last year the proposal was rejected because there was an equal number of votes in Parliament for and against it. Since then, a member of the hostile party has died, and it is thought the government will take advantage of the new opportunity to reintroduce the bill.

Fifty Years Ago

February 10, 1928

CAWACI, Fiji Islands—From a life of barbarism to a pillar of the church, Daniel Vuniivi, who has received a Papal decoration from Rome for faithful services, is the son of one of the most feared and dreaded cannibal chiefs in Fiji. Vuniivi became a member of the Roman Catholic Church 70 years ago and his long devotion was climaxed today when he was notified that the Pope had conferred upon him the medal, "Bene Marenti."



'Well, Ms. Higgins, Let's Run Through Your Duties as a Woman Astronaut—Wainright Here Is Coffee No Cream, Nicholls There Is Tea With, and I'm Plain Milk!'

A Letter From Sakharov

By Andrei D. Sakharov

MOSCOW—On Sept. 27, 1977, I sent to the correspondent of The New York Times the text of my "Appeal to the Parliaments of All Countries Signatory to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference" for publication on the opening day of the Belgrade conference. I was pleased that publication did occur, considering it as the fulfillment of my and your obligation with respect to the defense of human rights.

Naturally, such a text should be published exactly as in the original. Regrettably, as published in The New York Times, the International Herald Tribune [in Paris], (IHT, Oct. 6) and as broadcast on the Voice of America to the U.S.S.R., there were substantial changes in the text not cleared with the author of the "Appeal." Publication even of this sort had a certain positive effect, but considerably weakened. I request publication in the above newspapers and over the radio of this letter, containing essential corrections.

1. Use the title I wrote: In the newspaper [International Herald Tribune]: "Moscow's One-Sided View of Rights" (IHT, Oct. 6). I did not write a newspaper article, but an "Appeal" to the parliaments, to definite addresses and requiring definite reactions. It is not out of place to recall that the text of the "Appeal" was given personally by me to the embassies of eight countries, members of the Helsinki [onference]. This was an unusual action in our circumstances.

2. My text:

"I appeal particularly to the Congress of the United States of America. The U.S. President, supported by the enormous power and influence of that country, drawing on the clearly expressed will and tradition of a free people, declared the defense of human rights in the whole world to be a fundamental moral policy of the United States. Now it is necessary actively to support these principles."

In the newspaper was written this, supposedly by me: "I particularly appeal to the United States Congress, and President Carter, supported by the enormous power and influence of his country, drawing on the clearly expressed will and tradition of a free people, to declare the defense of human rights in the whole world to be a fundamental moral policy of the United States."

Thus, the call to action was replaced with a call for yet another declaration. I consider such a change to my text completely inadmissible, distorting its political sense.

3. Restore my original text (with those slight corrections noted below in italics):

"I refer here to persecution for religious activity; to the refusal to allow Pentecostals and Baptists, many Germans and Jews, and people of other nationalities to emigrate; to the repressions for their humane and lawful activities suffered by Kovalev, Ginzman, Vins, Romanyuk, Soldatov, Ogurtsov, Semyenova, Sergeenko, Kyrend, Osipov, Superfin, *Gayuskas*, Ruban and hundreds of others; I refer to those suffering for attempts to leave the country. *An extraordinarily* disturbing fact is the repressions for the *collection and publication* of materials on violations of the humanitarian articles of the Helsinki declarations...

"The monstrous cruelty of the sentences imposed on Rudenko and Tikhy, the arrests of Orlov, Ginzburg, Shcharansky, Marinovich, Matusyevich, Gamsakhurdy, Kostava, Ryatkus, Serebrov, the exile of M. Land—these are not simply routine violations of the right of freedom of conscience, but a defiant act on the part of the Soviet authorities—a test of the resolve of the West to insist on the fulfillment of the principles proclaimed at Helsinki."

In the newspaper all the names were omitted, except the five names of the members of the Helsinki groups, distorting the general sense of the paragraph in an intolerable way. The struggle and the suffering of Kovalev and the others, known to me, deserve the greatest respect. We here are persuaded that mentioning individual people in the press and over the radio is very important, and has a real practical significance.

Any Western publication can obtain access to materials on their identification, for example, in New York, Khronika Press has them. It would have been very easy to annotate my text.

Principles

Today, during the days of the Belgrade conference, political prisoners in the U.S.S.R. are carrying out a hunger strike, fighting not for themselves but for the principles which should be dear to all freedom-loving peoples. Let us be worthy of them!

I attach fundamental importance to the correction of these distortions. Similar occurrences in publications by me and other dissidents take place all too often. We here are carrying on a difficult struggle for publicity, bringing with it heavy sacrifices. It is intolerable when distortions of our voices, reaching the West with such difficulty, rob us, if only partially, of the fruits of this struggle.

Mr. Sakharov, Soviet physicist and dissident leader, won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1975. This letter was sent to and printed by The New York Times.

On Reforms Aiding Incumbents

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—The example of candidate Carter, the outsider who routed insiders, may inspire potent imitators, and therefore may be alarming to President Carter. So it is hardly astonishing that a Democratic commission has proposed "reforms" that would make another Carter-style success even harder than the first one was.

The commission wants delegate selection to begin on the second Tuesday in March. So it wants Iowa to move its caucuses, and New Hampshire and other states to move their primaries. They probably will refuse.

New Hampshire knows the political and cash value of the nation's first primary. And state law says the primary must be held, as early as necessary in order to remain first. Iowa learned in 1976 how important caucuses can be if they come before the first primary.

Those who favor squeezing into 13 weeks a process that took 21 weeks in 1976 say that a shorter season would be less boring to the public and less grueling for candidates. Actually, clustering delegate selection votes will not shorten the campaign, which in any case will begin after the mid-term elections. But it would handicap "outsider" candidates.

Senators and presidents have access to Washington's concentrated media. They are known nationally, and can get continuous publicity—in the White House, in the Senate press gallery—without any formal accomplishment in the delegate selection process. But other candidates have to win something before they get regular and heavy coverage.

The new rules would mean that an "outsider" would have to wait longer—until at least six weeks nearer to the convention—for a chance to win something.

The new rules would eliminate the outsider's chance to do what Carter did in Iowa, when he became a front-runner in January.

In a 13-week delegate selection season, there will be clusters of primaries and caucuses each Tuesday. So even if an outsider does manage to make a breakthrough in the traditional way—in a small state like Iowa or New Hampshire—the impact of his achievement will be diminished by simultaneous returns from larger states, where Washington figures with national "name recognition" have the advantage.

Proposed Rule

Another proposed rule would divide the shortened season into trimesters. Under 1976 rules, any candidate receiving 15 per cent of any state's votes was entitled to a proportional share of delegates. Under the proposed rule, in the second month the threshold for entitlement to delegates would rise to 20 per cent, and in the third month only candidates receiving 25 per cent would be entitled to delegates.

Recent reforms were designed to increase the extent to which delegate distribution would mirror the distribution of votes. The proposed change moves in the opposite direction, and would increase the likelihood of winner-take-all outcomes in the third month, when nearly 60 per cent of all delegates are chosen.

It is argued that this would encourage a consensus, or the appearance of it. But a more plausible reason for a "25-per-cent threshold" in late primaries is that in 1976 there were two primary seasons. The first ended in April in Pennsylvania, where Carter eliminated Henry Jackson, Carter's strongest opponent in the original field. In the second season Frank Church or Jerry Brown beat Carter in seven primaries.

The proposed "25-per-cent threshold" is designed to discourage late entrants into the primaries, even when, as in 1976, the leader at the mid-point is leading less because of his strength than because of the weakness of his rivals.

A third proposed change would expand by 10 per cent each state's delegate total, reserving the added spots for party and public officials. There is a sensible rationale for this reversal of recent reforms: It would guarantee a leavening element of professionalism, and would encourage a convention to concentrate on the object of the enterprise, which is to nominate a winner.

Today's reformers remember that the first "reformed" convention, in 1972, excluded Chicago's Mayor Daley and nominated George McGovern. But the main reason for this proposal may be that Carter knows that party and public officials are disposed to rally round an incumbent president, especially if he is challenged by an upstart, like Jerry Brown.

These proposed reforms, like recent campaign financing "reforms," would help incumbents. But U.S. voters are big boys and girls, and will not be scandalized by new evidence that when rules are revised, the revisions favor the revisers.

Letters

Mideast Tensions

The hypocritical blather mouthed by five British members of Parliament in the guise of advice to President Carter (Letters, Jan. 31) must not pass unrebuked. Peace in the Middle East is not served by such advice from perfidious Albion. Let none forget how the British weaseled out of their promises and obligations to the Jews during the Palestine mandate. More British arrogance, mischief and inhumanity are not needed in this troubled area. Better, these members of Parliament should advise their own government to remove its troops from Ireland.

A. FRAYSSE.
Taufkirchen, West Germany.

Five British members of Parliament, all members of the very small Arab lobby in the House of Commons, have called upon President Carter to put pressure on Israel and impose a settlement. Their words might have had more force if they had not repeated that old Soviet canard about "racial superiority . . . inherent in Zionist ideology." No Zionist leader or thinker has ever written or said anything of the sort.

The situation at the moment is that President Sadat, having at last agreed to negotiate, has now presented Israel with an ultimatum, which Israel has naturally rejected. However, negotiations continue, and they are going to be very long, very hard and very difficult. The final agreement, when it comes, must therefore be directly between the parties if it is to be effective, and cannot be imposed from outside.

It is under these circumstances very foolish to repeat a piece of Soviet disinformation which was originally spread by the Soviet Union to stir up hatred in order to maintain tension in the Middle East.

DAVID M. JACOBS.
St. Albans, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

The TV scandal cannot be measured in terms of... dollars. There is a growing resentment among televiewers about how they have been defrauded in terms of information...

MADRID—No spectacular produced by the Spanish television network in its 21-year history has ever held its audience so spellbound as the inside story of that corrupt, expensive, inept—and above all dull—network itself.

Yet those who have worked in Televisión Española say that the sensational revelations which have leaked out after the formation of a special TV employees' clean-up committee have barely begun to scratch the surface. They claim that the cover-ups are so deep that the bottom of the mess is unlikely to be reached—at least not as long as former director-general of radio and television Adolfo Suarez is Premier.

The scandal cannot be measured merely in terms of the millions of wasted or stolen dollars. There is growing resentment among televiewers about how they have been defrauded in terms of information, about the role of the television monopoly as protagonist or eager collaborator in promoting the policies of the Spanish dictator—and even those of his successors.

Power

The network not only functioned as a stepping-stone to fortune, influence and power in the past, to some extent it still does. Seldom has the Spanish word for "pull" or influence—*enchufe* (literally, a plug such as that used for an electrical fixture)—found a better natural habitat.

The last retreat of "the bunker" (a term used in Spain to describe pro-Franco diehards), Spanish television continues to this day to "manage" the news—despite repeated announcements since the dictator's death that news coverage would be more honest. But, then, the same promise was made when Mr. Suarez was running the televised show and the generalissimo was running the country.

As if proof of such continued tampering with news were needed, the producers of Spain's four daily television news shows (two shows on each channel) quit en masse at the end of last month, alleging that the independence of criteria which they had been promised was being taken away from them as a result of a decision to once again centralize all television news operations.

Not surprisingly, of all the news media in this country, television is the only one to almost completely neglect reporting on the work of the special clean-up committee and to fail to snap at the heels of the finally frightened electronic beast.

Accounting procedures are so obscure in the dim recesses of the studios at Prado del Rey on the northwestern outskirts of the capital that the annual budget recently submitted for parliamentary approval included an item calling for nearly $63 million for "miscellaneous expenses" for TV.

RTVE (Spanish Radio and Television) reportedly leases all of the camera cranes which it uses rather than buy them. 80 per cent of its studio space is said to be used at far less capacity, one large and costly studio has been inoperative for several years simply because air conditioning was not installed when it was built, network executives once bought everything needed for five studios to be used for color transmission—and allegedly forgot to order the special cameras.

Flagrant cases of nepotism and the pervading—and prevailing—influence of members and sympathizers of the powerful Roman Catholic movement Opus Dei are another points for the intricately constructed web of power in an organization which seems to have looked upon morals as simply a question of having actresses well clothed when on camera.

Among the many curious matters which have come to light are lucrative contracts let by Spanish TV to firms whose owners or major shareholders were on the payroll of the network. Other matters include a program featuring a certain product prominently, produced by the paid public relations man for that product, who was simultaneously an employee of RTVE.

Junket

Such remarkable arrangements are not just a part of the Franco past. In the summer of 1975, only a few months before the caudillo's death, Spain's two TV executives in charge of producing and buying variety shows went to the United States on a junket sponsored by CBS-TV.

After they returned, Spanish TV agreed to record not one but four "specials" with singer Rafaela Carra, under contract to CBS. Other CBS-contracted singers have appeared with notable frequency over the past few years on Spanish TV. Up to now, there has been no payola probe.

For many years a single electronics equipment supplier has almost exclusively filled the needs of the Spanish TV network. That supplier has on occasion been as much as two years late in meeting the scheduled delivery date.

"The fundamental information remains beyond the reach of the committee," wrote Spanish journalist Gregorio Moran in a recent detailed review of unorthodox aspects of RTVE, published by the independent Madrid daily El País. "The only course open to it is to denounce the intermediate level of persons who enjoy reimbursement which is so enormous that it is at least questionable. Only a few minor mudsplashes can reach the pinnacle in the most extreme cases," he said.

All of this would be of less concern to the Spanish taxpayer if it were not for the fact that RTVE is a deficit operation, although it accepts advertising at rates which would gladden the hearts of executives of big commercial networks in other countries.

But the unpardonable sin of the government-run (as distinguished from state-run) network is that its quality is generally as bad as its internal moral structure.

The Spaniards' only consolation is that they do not pay an annual television-receiver tax as many other Europeans do. Not yet, anyway.

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System Maintains Power of Elite

Czechoslovakia Stagnating Under Rule of Bureaucrats

By David A. Andelman

PRAGUE (NYT).—Over the last 10 years, since the liberal Czechoslovak regime of Alexander Dubcek was replaced by the tough, Soviet-backed regime of Gustav Husak, more than 400,000 people have lost their jobs or been substantially demoted, according to the estimates of Western diplomats and Czechoslovaks who follow the matter.

Into their places—in universities, schools, trade unions, factories, government offices, film studios and publishing enterprises—have slipped others who are considered "reliable," with none of the "bourgeois tendencies" or desire to criticize the system or the way it is run.

"Another word for it would be mediocrity," said a university professor who was a victim of the purge. "You must have no imagination today or at any rate the ability to disguise it well. And mediocrity perpetuates mediocrity."

This overwhelming desire for self-perpetuation is resulting in an ossification of the bureaucracy and much of the creative network that it controls.

And it is largely for this reason that few Western diplomats or Czechoslovaks who are not part of the new structure believe there will be any substantive change in the political or cultural climate in the near future, despite the government's growing desire to present to the world a more enlightened and humanistic image.

It is difficult to overestimate the hatred and contempt with which such officials and most party members are held by the 90 per cent of the population who are not members of the Communist party, and most Western diplomats believe this attitude is hardening.

Long-time friends have split with each other over the question as some realize the advantages to be gained from party membership and plunge into the establishment structure. Even within families, a party member is treated with a measure of contempt or pity.

Of course there are still some officials of extraordinary talent scattered through the vast government and industrial bureaucracy, technicians who, by their recognized ability and lack of political interest, have managed to retain their jobs throughout the last 10 years of turmoil and change.

Nevertheless, everyone in Czechoslovakia realizes that when one falls it is usually a very long way.

Not long ago a group of former university professors formed a small, somewhat facetious organization known as the Association of Stokers with Higher Degrees. Stoking coal is perhaps the dirtiest, most ill-paid profession in Czechoslovakia. It is where vast numbers of the old elite wound up when they fell from grace years ago.

There are, of course, other ways to fall and other places to land. There are research scientists, for instance, working as night watchmen in their old institutes. Department heads have become clerks in their old ministries. The chauffeur of one Western ambassador holds a doctor of laws degree from Charles University.

Privileges of Rank

For those who have taken their places, the incentives to stay there are very strong. As in much of Eastern Europe there are the official perquisites of chauffeured cars, official apartments, summer and winter cottages, trips to the resorts of the Black Sea and even the ski country of West Germany and Austria and, of course, the salaries and bonuses that may be 10, even 20 times those of menial workers.

Party membership is an avenue to schools, universities and institutes closed to most students. And to make certain that the top jobs go only to the most reliable, the list of positions filled by the party and even directly by Mr. Husak, the nation's President and Communist party general secretary, has expanded in recent years.

A vast and intricate system has grown up recently to perpetuate the rule of the new elite and to make certain that it is passed intact to the next generation.

At the heart of this system is a device known as the nomenclatura. According to several insiders familiar with its functioning, the outlines of which are known and despised by most Czechoslovaks, the nomenclatura is much like a system of tenure in a Western university. Once a person is inscribed in it, it is almost impossible for him to be thrown out, except for an ideological lapse.

"Say I'm inscribed in the regional nomenclatura," said a Czechoslovak with close party connections, "and in some way I botch the job, the plant loses money, the workers all want to quit, and I'm fired. I'll simply get another job somewhere managing another factory. I'm acceptable and accepted. I'm a good party man or trade unionist or what-have-you. I'm secure for life."

It is for this reason most Czechoslovaks and many Western diplomats doubt that any substantive change in the system of political, cultural and industrial control is possible in the near future.

The cultural unions—the Writers' Union, the Union of Creative Workers—are frequently cited in this regard. In recent months there have been several cases of public recantations by writers and artists who were prominent before and during the liberalization of 1968 and who now have been allowed, for public confession of their political sins, to reemerge into a degree of visibility, though far from full acceptability.

Their books have been published in limited editions of 2,000 or 3,000 copies. Their films are shown in a few select theaters, always with long lines.

But most Czech artists and Western diplomats who follow cultural life believe that most of that is done just for show. And the fundamental reason, again, is security and perquisites.

And much of the same is true in the trade unions, the major factory enterprises and government offices.

"Security, and by that I mean job and professional security, has become more important to all of us than creativity or imagination," a Czechoslovak teacher said. "All retreated into a shell where they cannot touch us, but which we can't reach out from."

Associated Press.

FOR THE RIDE BEYOND—A warrior and his horse buried together about 5,000 years ago in what is now East Slovakia. Czech scientists digging in the area discovered 42 skeletons dating to the early Stone Age.

French Judge Safe, Left Bound to Tree

LYONS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A French judge, who was left tied to a tree for 18 hours before being released early this morning, was the victim of an unsuccessful criminal kidnapping, police commissioner Roger Chaix said here today.

Judge Noel Daix was seized by masked men in Lyons on Monday night. He was found bound an gagged in woods near here, exhausted but apparently unharmed. Mr. Chaix said the judge was probably kidnapped by criminals who panicked.

Left Drops in Opinion Poll

French Reds Say Socialists May Plan to Dump Them

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP).—The French Communist party charged today that their former Socialist allies may be planning to dump them in favor of a center-left coalition after next month's legislative elections.

With the latest public opinion poll showing the combined left still leading the ruling majority by 50 per cent to 45 per cent, Communist party leader Georges Marchais warned on a television program that the Socialists appeared to be considering "excluding the Communists" from government.

René Andrieu, editor of the Communist daily, L'Humanité, and a member of the party's Central Committee, also mentioned the possibility openly for the first time.

The poll in the daily Le Figaro showed that the left had slipped by two points since last month in voters' preference for the first-round ballot on March 12. The Communists lost one point, falling to 20-per-cent support, while the Socialists and their Radical-Left allies stayed steady at 28 per cent. Two per cent was attributed to extreme leftist voters, while the extreme right figured in the poll for the first time with 1 per cent. The government coalition gained one percentage point—from 44 per cent last month to 45 per cent.

2d Round to Decide

But the election result will depend on second-round voting on March 19 in many constituencies, where there is no clear winner on March 12. Whether parties will withdraw their losing candidates in favor of better-placed allies and how voters will follow the party lead remain the crucial and unsolved issues.

The Socialists and Communists split last year over updating their joint platform, which was signed in 1972. The Communists have since begun a major publicity campaign that accuses the Socialists of "turning right."

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, whose term expires in 1981, has said that he would like to see France ruled by a broad centrist coalition, excluding both the Communists and the hard-line Gaullists.

Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte, a veteran Gaullist, said last night that an electoral victory by the ruling coalition "would allow the 'majority' to be broadened to [include] the Socialists."

Mr. Andrieu today rejected an appeal by Socialist leader François Mitterrand for the Communists automatically to swing their votes on the second round to leading Socialist candidates.

"Too often in the past," he said, "the non-Communist left benefited from our [actions] and did not always repay, and then took advantage to run a rightist policy when it had promised a leftist policy."

"We do not want to run the risk of supporting a policy that we have not helped to define. That must be clear."

The Communists have offered to renegotiate the joint program even in the week between the two ballots. But Mr. Mitterrand has offered only an agreement on general policy principles and then only if the Communists pledge their votes.

Mr. Marchais told journalists privately that the Socialists were "in for a big shock if they are calculating [that] our voters will automatically swing to them unless they have party orders."

The Communists regularly poll about 5 million of the approximately 25 million votes in France. Mr. Marchais has led a campaign to increase the party's share with the announced intention of playing an equal role with the Socialists.

Cambodia Notes Further Fighting With Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Cambodia today reported renewed fighting in the Parrot's Beak, accusing Vietnamese forces of conducting ground attacks and shelling in that Cambodian territory which juts into Vietnam.

The radio in Phnom Penh said Vietnamese artillery pounded areas of Svay Rieng Province between last Thursday and Tuesday and reported ground fighting in the region Saturday and Sunday.

The Parrot's Beak, which was the site of a controversial U.S. invasion in 1970, is in Svay Rieng Province. It also was the focal point of a large-scale Vietnamese incursion late last year. But in recent weeks the fighting appeared to have shifted to the southern stretch of the frontier below Svay Rieng.

Earlier Phnom Penh broadcasts said that as of Tuesday fighting was continuing along the border about 72 kilometers south of Phnom Penh.

Cambodia has not referred directly to a Vietnamese peace proposal, which was unveiled by Hanoi Sunday and presented to the United Nations Wednesday. But the Phnom Penh radio in a broadcast yesterday accused Vietnam of "clamoring" about peace while violating Cambodian territory.

United Press International.

Herbert Kappler
. . . in jail in 1975.

UPI.

Herbert Kappler
. . . at his trial in 1948.

Obituaries

Herbert Kappler, 70, Fugitive Wartime SS Chief in Rome

SOLTAU, West Germany, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Herbert Kappler, 70, the fugitive Nazi war criminal, died here today six months after he escaped from a Rome military hospital, the state Justice Ministry of Lower Saxony said.

The former SS colonel died during the night at his wife's home in this north German town. He was suffering from abdominal cancer.

The gaunt wartime SS chief of Rome was brought here by his wife, Anneliese, who smuggled him out of the hospital on Aug. 15, last year. He had been serving a life sentence imposed by an Italian court in 1948 for the reprisal shooting of 335 hostages after a partisan attack on German occupation troops.

His escape severely strained West German-Italian relations and the Bonn government's refusal to return him led to anti-German riots in Italy. Shortly after the escape, Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti postponed a meeting he was due to have with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Defense Minister Vito Lattanzio, who had been criticized over the escape, was changed to the post of transport minister.

The government here said the West German Constitution forbids the extradition of German nationals. The Lueneburg public prosecutor said he had been investigating whether Kappler could be tried by a West German court for his crimes.

Mrs. Kappler, 53, a nurse who married Kappler in prison in 1972 said she helped him escape down a rope from the third floor of the hospital and drove him across the border in the trunk of her car.

The Nazi government in Berlin ordered Kappler to shoot 10 times as many Italians in reprisal for 32 German soldiers who died in a partisan attack in central Rome in 1944. Within 36 hours, Nazi troops rounded up several truck loads of Italian civilians and shot them in the ancient Ardeatine caves south of the city.

Hans Stuck

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Feb. 9 (AP).—Hans Stuck, 79, winner of the 1934 German Grand Prix auto race and father of the West German Formula One driver Hans-Joachim Stuck, died here yesterday after a long illness, family friends said today. Mr. Stuck was known to his fans as the "Bergkoenig" (mountain king) for the many Alpine car races he won in the 1930s.

Oscar L. Chapman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Oscar L. Chapman, 81, who was secretary of the interior in the Truman administration, died yesterday.

Sam Jones

LAKE CHARLES, La., Feb. 9 (AP).—Sam Jones, 88, former governor of Louisiana, died Tuesday.

Dimitrie Cuclin

BUCHAREST, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Dimitrie Cuclin, 92, the Romanian composer, has died, the national news agency reported today. He was a professor at Bucharest's Porumbescu Conservatory and also had taught at the Brooklyn Conservatory in New York.

THEATER IN PARIS

Game's the Thing in Hands' Eliot

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 9 (IHT).—Terry Hands, the British director who has staged Shakespeare in the House of Molière, is being represented in Paris at the moment by a new production of "Murder in the Cathedral" under the auspices of the Comédie-Française in the Palais de Chaillot.

The foreboding auditorium of the Chaillot, which since its hideous transformation might be mistaken for an underground glue factory, is a sorry site for anything. It is as ill-tuned to the Eliot tragedy as it would be to the Rio carnival. The ideal Paris setting for this play—it was written for the Canterbury festival—would be the Sainte-Chapelle, which was accorded to Grotowski for one of his theatrical experiments.

Hands's mounting is one of scanty scenic appointments and its choreographic traffic transpires on a chessboard floor, hinting of the devious game in which the crafty king defeats his pious opponent. The story of the assassination on Canterbury Cathedral's high altar of Thomas à Becket, the archbishop who dared to defy Henry II, served Tennyson as a historical drama and it has recently been retold by Anouilh.

Eliot's Thomas, as Allardyce Nicoll observed, differs from other portraits in treatment. Here is the man fated for martyrdom, aware of his doom and unfrightened, but beset by the evils that the cloak of martyrdom conceals. Four tempters visit him. The first three he can brush aside, but the fourth, possessing something of himself, he has difficulty in thrusting away. This fourth figure holds before him a bait to his vanity—the hope of heavenly glory after death. He is, thus, doubly troubled, by his destiny and by the state of his soul.

There is an ironic conclusion, with the knights who have slain him rationalizing their murder, while the women of Canterbury moan their lamentations.

It is often claimed that Eliot restored the poetic drama to the modern theater. Actually, the 20th century had many poetic playwrights before him. Eliot in "The Sacred Wood," while depreciating Gilbert Murray's translations of the Greek dramatists, wrote of his regard for Rostand's facile matching of words and action. And what of Claudel, of D'Annunzio, of Morselli's "Glauco," of Hauptmann in verse, of Heltai and of Stephen Phillips's now faded fame?

Yet "Murder in the Cathedral" remains a major milestone. It brought a dignity to the stage of its era and abides with distinction in the contemporary repertory. It is still a tonic reminder of the theatrical puissance of beautiful language.

The current production of the play is inferior to the earlier Parisian presentation offered by the late Jean Vilar at the same theater (before its reconstruction.) François Beaulieu as Becket has not Vilar's equipment, neither his authority nor his organ-toned voice, nor is he Vilar's equal as an actor. Jacques Eyser, Michel Etcheverry, Simone Eine and Alain Fralon, doubling as the murderous knights and the tempters, form a properly sinister clan and the chorus led by Claude Winter is effective in its recital. What is missing is spontaneous dramatic life. The highly choral text demands a less studied realization on the boards. In its latest revival it is more suggestive of a religious ritual than it is of theatrical spectacle.

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Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" is a very popular play. It is, indeed, so popular that it will soon be available here in two productions that will be running simultaneously. The first of these is already installed at the Théâtre de l'Atelier and the second is due shortly at the Théâtre Jean Vilar at Suresnes.

"The Sea Gull" ("La Mouette" in French) failed at its premiere in Saint Petersburg in 1896, its interpreters apparently confused by their assignments. However, two years later it was so appreciated in Stanislavsky's direction that a sea gull became the emblem of his Art Theater. It has been a favorite of actors and audiences everywhere ever since.

At the Atelier it again casts its binding mood, picturing with the infinite nostalgia of a Manet canvas a vanished world: that of life on a Russian country estate in the nineties. Once more we are in the summer mansion of Madame Treplieva, that vain, flamboyant actress on holiday, whose disputes with her son, a budding author of the new literature, ring sharply, the while his wide-eyed, innocent sweetheart, the sea gull of the title, falls victim to the mother's lover.

The play carries the evening, but the acting of the Atelier company is rarely above stock-company level. Pierre Franck's direction is disappointingly pedestrian and the scenery shoddy. A priceless jewel has been clumsily set.

Terry Hands's "chessboard" staging of "Murder in the Cathedral" during rehearsals.

U.K. Budget Due April 11

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Britain's annual budget will be disclosed on April 11, parliament was told today. The announcement was made by the Leader of the House of Commons, Michael Foot.

OPERA IN LONDON

Bartok and Puccini Harnessed Together

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 9 (IHT).—The problem with "Gianni Schicchi," Puccini's one-act comedy masterpiece, has always been to find the right partner, a more suitable one, in any case, than either "Il Tabarro" or "Suor Angelica" or both, with which it originally comprised an overlong and otherwise unsatisfactory triptych.

For its new Colin Graham production, introduced at the Coliseum last night, the English National Opera has seen fit to pair it with a revival of Glen Byam Shaw's 1972 production of Bartok's "Duke Bluebeard's Castle." The result, if hardly a marriage made in heaven, is at least a fascinating, instructive and, on the whole, enjoyable study in contrasts.

What is highlighted by the pairing is the fact that Puccini was a man of the theater through and through, while Bartok, the profounder composer of the two, was light years from being any such thing, granting an exception for "The Amazing Mandarin," a ballet where he did not have singers to divert attention from his instrumental magic.

No Visual Assistance

The two productions make the contrast even more striking. "Duke Bluebeard's Castle" needs all the visual assistance it can get, and Shaw's production, with a set by Ralph Koltai suggesting a dungeon rather than a castle, gives it none. Bluebeard and Judith are left alone to sing at each other for an hour, in music unintelligible English, with even a proper door to open, let alone seven.

Gwynne Howell and Elizabeth Connell make sumptuous vocal sounds, but visitors to the Coliseum will be well advised to direct their attention to the pit, where the action is brilliantly attended to by the ENO orchestra under Charles Grove. There is wonderful, even wonderfully dramatic music in "Duke Bluebeard's Castle," but Bartok did not give it to his singers.

The new "Gianni Schicchi," on the other hand, with Thomas Hemsley, a famous Beckmesser singing Schicchi for the first time, and with huge success, is all theater, everything focused on the stage, charmingly set by David Collis and vividly peopled by as motley a gathering of greedy Florentines as can well be imagined.

Graham has changed the period by 500 years, from Rinascento to Risorgimento, gaining little and taxing the credibility of Schicchi's fun with the old Florentine custom of chopping off the hands of those who tamper with wills. But all else is in order. "Gianni Schicchi" is good theater, as opera should be, and in this case theater is imaginatively supported by the orchestra under Mark Elder.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—Dexter Gordon opens for two weeks at Ronnie Scott's on Feb. 13, replacing the Woody Shaw quintet. Tina Turner will be at the Hammersmith Odeon on Feb. 11 and in Sheffield the following night at the Fiesta Club.

Emmylou Harris, touring the British Isles, is in London at the Royal Albert Hall Feb. 10; in Manchester the following night at the Free Trade Hall; in Glasgow Feb. 12 at the Apollo; in Dublin Feb. 14 at the Stadium; in Birmingham Feb. 16 at the Odeon; in Bristol Feb.17 at Colston Hall and in Brighton Feb. 18 at the Dome.

ROTTERDAM.—Frank Zappa is at the Sportpaleis Ahoy Feb. 13 at 8 p.m.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, continuing their northern tour, will be at the Hotel Vaakuna in Oulu, Finland, from Feb. 13 through the 18th.

PARIS.—There will be a week of jazz at the Espaces 78, next to the American Express, from Feb. 15-23. Chick Corea and Herbie Hancock will be at the Pavillon de Paris on Feb. 17 at 8 p.m. Appearing nightly are French singer Barbara at the Olympia, bassman Major Holley at the Patio Bar in the Hotel Meridien and harmonica bluesman Sugar Blue at the Vieille Grille.

There is plenty of good music seven nights a week at the Chevalier du Temple, a 16th-century cave in the old Paris district of Le Marais. Among the many performers appearing there are Yves Chalah, Christian Donnadieu, Alex Sanders, Jacky Samson, Evie Peckler and Philippe Baudoin. And on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Arthur Simms, the talented singer-pianist, is the feature attraction. He alone is worth the visit. The club is also a meeting place for stars in town at the moment, from Memphis Slim and Major Holley to the cast of Porgy and Bess, and they sometimes contribute to the evening's entertainment.

The Golden Gate Quartet will be in Strasbourg Feb. 10 at the Théâtre and in Mulhouse the following night at the Temple.

Bluesman Memphis Slim, America's "Ambassador-at-Large of Goodwill," and drummer Michael Silva start their USIS tour of Africa on Feb. 17 that will take them to Nigeria, Gabon, Cameroun and the Central African Empire and will end on March 13.

The group Mombasa will be in Zurich Feb. 11 and 13 at the Kongresshaus and in Lucerne Feb. 14 at the Casino.

This week's top single record in the United States is "Stayin' Alive" by Bee Gees, and in Britain, "Up Town Top Ranking" by Althea and Donna.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

ARTS AGENDA

Michel Legrand will conduct the Pasdeloup Orchestra and Ivry Gitlis will be the soloist in the first performance of a new violin concerto by Legrand, Feb. 18 at 2:30 p.m. at the Palais des Sports in Paris. Also on the program are the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto and Satie's "Gymnopédies." The concert is the last in a series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Palais des Sports, which also includes an all-Gershwin concert Feb. 11 with Noel Lee, pianist, Louis Hagen-William, bass, and Vivian Martin, soprano, conducted by Gérard Devos.

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Alfred Brendel will give four recitals devoted to Schubert's late piano works Feb. 14, 17, 21 and 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris. The programs will include the final eight sonatas, both sets of impromptus, the "Wanderer" Fantasy and the Moments Musicaux.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1978

Germany in Surplus Trade With OPEC

Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—West
cutting a steady oil
with rising capital
orts, posted its first
surplus with the Or-
of Oil Exporting Coun-
77.
nomics Ministry said
Germany posted a 1.6-
k trade surplus with
countries in 1977 com-
a 3.677-billion-mark
6. In 1974, Germany
336-billion-mark trade
the OPEC countries.
de surplus highlights
n success in curbing
ergy demand and
s regional basis of its
rts following the 1973
rease.
e factor in the suc-
een the lack of any
l imports. In 1977, the
country imported about 97 million tons of oil, down from 99.2 million tons in 1976, according to figures published by Esso AG. Of the imports, the share of OPEC countries has remained steady at 50.5 per cent in 1977 and 51.3 per cent in 1976.

The cost of OPEC imports has also remained basically unchanged. In 1977, imports from OPEC totaled 23.3 billion marks, down about 4 per cent from 24.408 billion marks in 1976 and 23.76 billion marks in 1974.

Compared with these results, the United States, with far more domestic oil resources than Germany, had an oil import bill of $42.14 billion in 1977, up 30.8 per cent from $32.23 billion in 1976.

While keeping all imports constant, Germany's exports to the OPEC countries have continued to climb. In 1974, the OPEC countries accounted for only 4.5 per cent of total German exports; in 1975 they accounted for 7.5 per cent; in 1976 8 per cent and in 1977 9.1 per cent, or about 24.9 billion marks of the country's 273.527 billion marks in exports.

The growth in German exports to OPEC is even more dramatic compared with the year-to-year growth in total German exports.

In 1975, exports to OPEC countries grew by 59 per cent, while exports as a whole were off 3.8 per cent. In 1976, exports to OPEC climbed 24 per cent against a growth of 16 per cent for German exports as a whole. In 1977, exports to OPEC grew 20 per cent while exports as a whole grew 6.5 per cent.

A spokesman for the Economics Ministry said today that only preliminary data on the exports to OPEC are available. Further data on shipment destinations within OPEC, goods shipped, and effects of the rise of the mark would be available at a later date.

But the figures now available may indicate that West German concerns are going to continue to try to boost their exports to OPEC. The Economics Ministry said that German firms had 43.7 billion marks in export insurance guarantees to OPEC countries outstanding at the end of 1977, compared with 26.12 billion marks in guarantees outstanding at the end of 1976.

...ch Franc ...s Ground

..., Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—
...h franc fluctuated
relatively wide range
foreign exchange deal-
and the French cen-
apparently intervened
currency intermittent
...ere were no new de-
..., profit-taking and
...cern about the French
...tions in March com-
give the currency an
...ne. "Until the elec-
over, we'll have no
...e Frankfurt dealer re-
...West German and pos-
British interests were
...ers of francs today.
...d, but conditions were
this made it easy to
...rate.
the franc, the dollar
...an intraday high of
...s. It finished at
...s, a gain of 1.09 cen-
the day.
...ench unit also lost
gainst the deutsche
...ss franc and sterling.
...nd rose 30 points on
...o $1.9355. Elsewhere,
showed little change.
...he deutsche mark—it
points to 2.1085 marks.
...oints against the Swiss
...600 francs, and against
dropped 15 points to
...in London, closing at
...e of $173.25 an ounce,
...an ounce from late
A bullion dealer said
...d been quite active,
falling at one point to
...75 an ounce. The
...d the yellow metal's
was "strictly due to a
...kloff."
...some gold market par-
...had declined to take
the belief that the
...h took gold over $177
in late January was
...the time being. "Gold
...ing to go up, but not
...," the dealer said.

'Instability' in Europe Cited

Japan-U.S. Trade Action Urged

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Feb. 9.—Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's minister for external economic affairs, noting what he called "great instability" in Europe, warned yesterday that the United States and Japan must take the lead to bring world trade talks to a successful conclusion.

"I think we really cannot expect much from Europe at this time," Mr. Ushiba told a dinner meeting of the Harvard Club here. Mr. Ushiba, who had just completed his second visit to Europe since assuming his cabinet post last November, said the French parliamentary election in March "is casting a long shadow on Europe." He added:

"We have the Italian situation. (West) Germany, which seems to be the most stable country in Europe, is suffering from terrorism and espionage. And in Great Britain, the government is losing one vote after another in Parliament. It's really a wonder how they can keep on being a government."

The "main strength" for the multinational trade negotiations in Geneva therefore must come from the United States and Japan, he said.

Mr. Ushiba referred to a decision on Tuesday by the European Economic Community to obtain *by late March a special package of trade* concessions from Japan similar to the one reached last month by Japan and the United States and complained:

"Our friends in Europe would like to telescope the whole procedure we had with the United States from September through January into the short time from now until the end of March. That will be a rather difficult enterprise."

Mr. Ushiba said Japan would try to work out a settlement of the mounting EEC complaints about Japan's $5-billion trade surplus with the Common Market last year.

But he warned the EEC, which has presented a list of demands to Premier Takeo Fukuda, that an overnight solution will not be possible.

"Our European friends think that Japan has been neglecting them in comparison with the United States. I asked them whether they had not been neglecting Japan in comparison with (their ties with) the United States. This is a triangular relationship in which the Japanese-European tie was rather weak. We agree it must be strengthened, but you cannot really bring up these relations to the level of Japanese-American relations with one stroke. You must have time, for both sides," he said.

Mr. Ushiba also complained about being forced to deal with the European Commission: "What kind of authority they have and what they are up to, I really never could make out in my two visits to the Commission itself. Now we have to negotiate with the Commission because the Commission has the overall competence over economic negotiations. But in fact the Commission cannot move at all without being given a mandate from the participating member countries, and the Commission has no authority to tell the member countries to do anything. This is the strange position it has. And it is with that body I must negotiate," he said.

The minister acknowledged that the package of trade concessions he negotiated with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative, "wasn't very large." "Perhaps you felt somewhat betrayed because of last year (when the U.S. trade deficit with Japan hit $8.1 billion) and I really don't wonder that you have that kind of feeling," he told his largely American audience. "But this year we mean to do business."

He predicted that a change in the trend of trade away from growing U.S. deficits would be seen very soon, even though the absolute amount of reduction in U.S. deficits would not be reduced dramatically.

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Profit-Taking Hits Big Board Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (IHT).—The New York stock market closed lower today with profit-taking cutting into the gains of the two previous sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.85 points to 777.81. It was off 5.37 at 3 p.m.

Losers outpaced gainers by about 780 to about 560. Volume totaled 17.94 million shares, compared with 21.2 million yesterday.

Brokers said some investors were awaiting the Federal Reserve report on the money supply in the latest statement week. The report is released ordinarily at the stock market close on Thursdays, but has been postponed at least until late tomorrow by communications problems developing from a heavy northeast snow storm.

Analysts said much of the selling today resulting from profit-taking on earlier gains, but noted that trading was relatively slow. Brokers added that many investors were disappointed that the stock market began to retreat late yesterday from its gains early in the session.

Eastman Kodak was prominent among the losers, down 3/8 to 45 3/4. The company reported only slightly higher fourth quarter earnings while earnings for the full year dropped 1 per cent.

International Telephone & Telegraph, trading ex-dividend, fell 3/4 to 38 7/8. Late yesterday, the company said its fourth quarter earnings fell 20 per cent.

Among companies reporting higher earnings, Bell & Howell jumped 1 1/4 to 16, Metromedia 1 3/4 to 39 1/8 and Tenneco eased 3/8 to 29. General Telephone & Electronics was steady at 29 1/2. The company's earnings were virtually flat for the fourth quarter but higher for the year.

Aluminum Co. of America, expecting possibly lower first quarter shipments, declined 5/8 to 39 3/8. Southdown fell 3/4 to 22 1/8. The company plans to buy back 900,000 shares of its own stock. But On-Line Systems jumped 2 to 21 3/4. The company said it could not account for the stock's activity.

Oil and natural gas drilling stocks were lower, as Superior Oil fell 6 to 268, Atlantic Richfield 1/2 to 46 1/2 and, on the American Stock Exchange, Sundance Oil fell 1 3/8 to 26 1/8.

Texas Instruments, subject of bearish analysts' comments in a published report, dropped 2 5/8 to 67 1/2 and National Semiconductor eased 3/8 to 18.

Among the bright spots, Gerber Products jumped 2 3/4 to 33 5/8 and Itek advanced 2 1/8 to 27 1/4.

Actively-traded Boeing moved up 1 1/4 to 30 3/4, while Marshall Field, a takeover candidate, fell 3/4 to 30 1/8.

Export Prices Of British Goods Post Sharp Rise

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Prices of British exports rose sharply last year compared with those of its main trading competitors an dare now relatively higher than tat any time in the past 10 years, according to the latest issue of he Treasury's economic progress report.

The adverse trend in export prices is mainly due to the rise in the value of sterling.

A Treasury index on the relative export prices of British manufactured goods was 104.1 in the fourth quarter of last year, up 4.2 per cent from the previous quarter an dup 15.2 per cent *from a year earlier.*

The index is based on 1970 equals 100. The lower it is the more competitive British exports are.

The Treasury has also calculated the relative unit labor costs of British exports. This index was 88.3 in the fourth quarter, up 4.3 per cent from the previous three months and up 7.2 per cent from a year earlier.

Although this index also indicates a deterioration in the competitiveness of British exports last year, government officials are said to be pleased that unit labor costs are not as high now, compared with other countries, as they were in the early 1970s.

Prices Increase In OECD Area

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Consumer prices in the 24 member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose by 0.4 per cent in December, bringing the rise for the 12 months ended in December to 8.3 per cent, down from 8.9 per cent a year earlier.

The OECD said that for the second half of 1977 both the unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted annual rates of inflation fell to about 6 per cent from a spring peak of almost 11 per cent.

The pattern reflected the severe winter in North America, coinciding with soaring tropical beverage prices and a rally in other non-oil commodity prices, the OECD said. The cessation of these special factors, in conjunction with sluggish demand, induced sharp market corrections for spot commodity prices.

Japan Housing Starts Rose 3.7% in Dec.

TOKYO Feb 9 (Reuters).—Japan's preliminary housing starts in December rose 3.7 per cent to 133,060 from an upward-revised 128,191 in November, but were down 4.6 per cent from 139,400 in December 1976, the Construction Ministry said.

The December figure brought Japan's total housing starts in calendar 1977 to a preliminary 1,508,545, down 1 per cent from 1,523,844 in 1976, when they rose 12.4 per cent over the previous year.

Gold Said to Need Period of Calm

FRANKFURT, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Following sharp fluctuations in the price of gold duing January, the gold market is in need of a consolidation phase, Degussa AG said in its monthly report on the precious metals market.

The West German gold and metals trading firm said that the official price of gold on international market climbed 4 per cent during the month, but price fluctuations did not correspond closely to the rise and fall of the dollar n foregn exchange trading. Gold reached a three-year high of $177.50 an ounce at the Jan. 25 London gold fixing, it noted.

It said that gold was apparently in short supply during the manth, which explained its price rise in the face of dampened industrial and investor demand resulting from seasonal factors.

The gold price trend over the next few months will be largely dependent on results of the French elections in March and on whether the dollar continues to be relatively stable, Degussa said.

'Still Riding the Gravy Train'

Big-Block Traders Hustle on Wall Street

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—In the shrinking world of Wall Street, the offices of the big-block traders continue to bustle with activity. In fact, these "upstairs dealers," as they are called to distinguish them from traders on the floor of the exchange itself, seem destined to play an even more important part in the brokerage and investment-banking business of the future.

"These guys are among the best paid people in the securities business right now. They're still riding the gravy train," comments an official of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Despite Wall Street's woes and its thousands of layoffs, experienced traders with an institutional following are in strong demand. The heads of trading desks generally take home salaries of from $75,000 to $150,000 and beyond, plus generous periodic bonuses.

It is a block trader's job to bring institutional buyers and sellers together in huge trades that might disrupt the market for individual stocks if they were handled in the normal open-outcry manner by floor brokers and specialists on the exchange floor. After the traders have tied up the loose ends of a deal, the blocks (if they are listed stocks) are "crossed" on the floor of the exchange.

The risky part of the trader's profession lies in the fact that to facilitate a trade he must sometimes cause his own firm to make a capital commitment itself, buying or selling thousands of shares to complete an institution's order. These commitments can range from as much as $3 million a day for a medium-sized regional brokerage firm to $50 million or more for one of the larger block-trading houses.

Despite the risks and what brokerage officials term the inadequate return of block trades, such trades have been growing in importance every year. In 1965, trades of 10,000 shares or more, the traditional indicator of institutional participation in the market, represented less than 5 per cent of Big Board volume.

Last year, for a time, big blocks accounted for more than a fourth of all the shares traded and in July reached a peak of 5,260 blocks, or 277 a day, for a total volume for the month of 115.8 million shares, or $3.4 billion.

The big talking point of the major block houses is "execution"—their ability to carry out a trade with such speed that it is made within existing prices being quoted on the floor of the exchange.

The ideal situation is when the market "does nothing" after a huge block is crossed, since no institution likes to see a stock's price rise or fall sharply after a deal.

From the block traders' point of view, the perfect trade is where a buyer and seller agree on the bid-offer price, with enough leeway for the trader to make a neat profit, exclusive of commission.

Such deals have the added advantage of not requiring "position" capital from the brokerage firm, but perfect trades are getting harder and harder to come by in the current market mood, traders say.

Since May 1, 1975, when fixed commission rates were replaced by negotiated rates, the average brokerage commission on institutional orders has fallen from about 22 cents a share to 5 or 7 cents or occasionally even less. This has magnified the possibility of loss for the broker even on the largest of trades.

Japanese Corporate Spending Seen Declining This Year

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Private capital spending in Japan is believed to have picked up during the last three months of 1977, but the outlook for the current and following quarter is gloomy, the Economic Planning Agency said today in its latest survey.

According to the survey—conducted in November and covering 3,571 firms—it appears that spending rose an adjusted 3.4 per cent in the October-December quarter to 2.99 trillion yen from 2.89 trillion yen in the prior quarter, but the spending will fall by 5 per cent in the January-March period to 2.84 trillion yen and another 4.2 per cent in April-June to 2.72 trillion yen.

Further, when the percentage figures for those three quarters are *adjusted into the next spending* figures by taking past quarterly fluctuations into account, the October-December period shows a quarterly drop of 4.6 per cent, and the next two decreases of 2.6 and 0.9 per cent, respectively.

This would mean three consecutive quarterly declines. Capital spending has been mostly on the decline since a peak of 3.07 trillion yen on a 3.8-per-cent quarterly rise market, in the January-March 1977 period.

In April-June, 1977, spending dipped 11.5 per cent, followed by *an increase of 8.4 per cent in* July-September, the EPA survey shows.

In the manufacturing sector, adjusted October-December spending dropped 4.7 per cent from the prior period to 1.23 trillion yen, while non-manufacturing spending increased 10.3 per cent to 1.76 trillion yen.

During the current and following quarters, manufacturers are expected to show drops of 9 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively while the non-manufacturing spending will fall 0.3 per cent and 8.6 per cent, according to the survey.

Swiss Wholesale Prices

BERN, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Swiss wholesale prices decline[1] in January by 0.5 per cent from a month earlier and by 2.4 per cent from January, 1977, government figures show. At the end of January, the wholesale price index was at 1.4.7 (1963 equals 100), down from 1.5.5 per cent in December and down from 148.3 per cent a year earlier.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

	1977	1976
...erican Airlines		
...ter		
.....	—591.5	506.0
.....	—9.2	0.8
.....		0.03
.....	2,280.0	2,010.0
.....	81.9	56.3
.....	2.54	1.97
...Borg-Warner		
...arter	1977	1976
.....	546.2	476.9
.....	31.5	21.7
.....	1.48	1.12
.....	2,030.0	1,860.0
.....	104.0	81.7
.....	4.93	4.21
CBS		
...arter	1977	1976
.....	832.9	660.1
.....	50.4	47.9
.....	1.82	1.69
.....	2,770.0	2,230.0
.....	182.1	163.9
.....	6.50	5.75
...PC International		
...arter	1977	1976
.....	741.1	674.4
.....	41.0	38.0
.....	1.73	1.61
.....	2,860.0	2,690.0
.....	132.9	122.0
.....	5.60	5.15
El Paso		
...arter	1977	1976
.....	455.1	376.6
.....	26.3	21.2
.....	0.60	0.54
.....	1,690.0	1,350.0
.....	92.1	73.4
.....	2.24	1.98
Emhart		
...arter	1977	1976
.....	311.8	294.1
.....	17.1	15.1
.....	1.50	1.41
.....	1,199.0	1,106.0
.....	50.4	43.9
.....	5.26	4.43
Genesco		
...arter	1978	1977
.....	280.0	264.9
.....	10.1	—1.4
.....	0.72	
.....	540.7	510.8
.....	17.5	—0.6
.....	1.24	

	1977	1976
Grumman		
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue	447.2	408.9
Profits	7.9	1.9
P. Sh. Primary.	0.97	0.24
P. Sh. Diluted.	0.85	0.24
Year		
Revenue	1,560.0	1,520.0
Profits	32.4	23.6
Per Share	4.04	3.04
P. Sh. Diluted.	3.53	2.66
Int. Telephone & Telegraph		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	(not available)	
Profits	122.0	153.0
Per Share	0.89	1.21
Year		
Revenue	13,100.0	11,800.0
Profits	562.0	492.0
Per Share	4.14	3.85
Pan American World Airways		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	476.3	403.6
Profits	9.5	—0.1
Per Share	0.22	0.
Year		
Revenue	1,960.0	1,680.0
Profits	45.0	—13.0
Per Share	1.06	—0.31
Reliance Group		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	309.4	269.8
Profits	16.3	9.9
Per Share	1.87	1.10
Standard Brands		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	648.2	508.4
Profits	20.6	16.4
Per Share	0.73	0.59
Year		
Revenue	2,120.0	1,810.0
Profits	68.6	67.6
Per Share	2.44	2.42
Sunbeam		
Third Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	364.4	330.7
Profits	15.4	15.6
Per Share	1.07	1.08
Nine Months		
Revenue	887.1	803.2
Profits	34.9	29.3
Per Share	2.42	2.04
Times Mirror		
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976
Revenue	313.2	263.3
Profits	25.5	20.9
Per Share	0.74	0.60
Year		
Revenue	1,140.0	983.6
Profits	96.1	70.7
Per Share	2.77	2.03

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 9

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
39⅝	30¼	ACF	2	6.4	8	45	31¼	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
23¼	15⅝	AMF	1.24	7.3	8	43	17	16⅞	17	
15⅞	11½	APL	1	8.4	5	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
45½	33	ARA	1.45	4.2	9	115	34⅝	34	34¼	+ ¼
23⅝	17½	ASA	.80	3.9		123	20½	20¼	20½	− ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	ATO	.40	4.5	6	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
57¼	39⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.3	13	97	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	
13⅞	10⅝	AcmeC	.60	4.8	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	21	3⅝	3½	3½	− ⅛
13	11⅝	AdaEx	1.11	9.4		34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	6	5	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅞	9⅝	Addrsg	.10e	.7		158	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
38⅝	28⅝	AetnaLf	1.60	4.9	5	339	32⅝	32⅝	32½	− ⅛
16	10⅝	Aguirre				10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15¼	Ahmans	.92	4.6	4	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− 1⅛
3½	2⅝	Aileen			65	46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	21	AirPrd	.40	1.6	10	6	25	24	25¼	+1⅛
16	11½	AirbFrt	.80	5.2	11	10	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
43⅝	26¼	Airco	1.25	3.9	22	42	40¼	36⅞	40⅝	− ⅛
43	36¼	Airco wd				207	41⅞	40⅝	41	−1
19⅛	11⅛	Akzona	.80	6.7	20	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.2	6	15	17	16⅝	17	
106	93	AlaP pf	9.44	9.3		z60	101	101	101	
95	87¼	AlaP pf	8.16	9.1		z100	89½	89½	89½	+1¼
22	12⅝	Alaskln	.66	4.2	9	48	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	15¼	Albany	.80	4.4	6	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	4.9	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30	19⅝	Albertsn	.80	3.1	8	7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
29½	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	5.9	5	217	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
26⅝	19½	AlcoSd	.96a	4.3	5	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	6.2	8	28	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
15¼	11⅞	AllgCp	.80a	5.6	5	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16⅝	AllgLd	1.28	6.5	11	10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	35	AllgL pf	3	8.3		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅛
32⅛	20⅝	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		137	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19⅛	AllgPw	1.72	8.8	8	84	19⅝	19⅝	19½	− ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AllenGp	.88	5.5	7	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
41⅝	20	Allergan	.50	1.4	14	21	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
51⅝	36⅛	AlldCh	2	5.5	8	93	36⅞	36½	36⅝	− ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	AlldMnt	.77	6.5	6	32	11	10⅝	11	
15⅝	10	AldPd	.60	4.0	54	5	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
24⅝	18⅝	AlldStr	1.10	5.7	6	205	19½	19⅛	19¼	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	AllidSup				27	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
33¼	22⅝	AllisCh	1.30	5.1	5	168	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	AlphPr	.72a	3.9	5	3	18½	18½	18½	
59½	38½	Alcoa	1.80	4.6	7	178	39⅝	39½	39½	− ½
26⅝	17⅝	AmISug	1	5.5		10	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ½
54⅝	31½	Amax	1.75	5.2	21	47	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	− ½
56½	38⅝	Amax pf	3	7.6		41	39½	39	39½	+ ½
75⅛	22⅝	AMBAC	1.20	3.8	9	114	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	Amcord	.80	5.7	6	71	14⅛	14	14	
25⅝	17½	Amrce	1.20	5.7	6	10	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	23⅛	AHess	.80b	3.3	5	204	24¼	24	24⅛	− ⅛
8⅝	53½	AHes	pf3.50	6.4		77	55⅛	54⅞	55	
24	16	AAirFlt	.64	3.6	8	16	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	AmAir			4	270	9⅞	⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
5	2⅝	AmAir wt				70	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
27⅝	20⅞	AAir pf	2.18	10		29	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅝	15⅛	ABaker	1.27	7.7	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
48⅛	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	7.8	8	59	45⅛	44⅝	45	− ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	ABrd	pf1.70	7.2		3	23⅝	23½	23½	− ⅛
47⅛	34⅝	ABdcst	1.40	3.9	7	892	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	31⅛	AmCan	2.50	6.8	6	56	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	22	ACan	pf1.75	7.8		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	ACentry				8	11	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
19½	⅛	AC-edl	1.20	7.5	5	76	17½	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅛
39⅝	23	ACyan	1.50	6.0	9	273	25½	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅜
13⅛	7⅝	AmDisII				10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
30⅝	23⅛	AIDT	.96	3.2	11	20	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
8⅝	6½	ADuaVt				27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
25⅝	23	AEIPw	2.12	9.0	10	212	23⅝	23½	23⅝	− ⅛
7½	2⅝	AmFnSys			9	1352	u 7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	31⅝	AmExp	1.40	4.1	10	396	34¼	34	34⅛	− ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	AFamil	.50b	4.1	5	207	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅛
24½	10⅝	AFnSy	pf			z430	u24⅝	24½	24⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	AGenIns	.90	3.5	5	615	u26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	+ ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32½	25⅝	AGIn	pf1.80	5.6		322	u32⅝	31⅝	32½	+ ⅝
26⅛	16⅛	AmHotel	1	5.5	6	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
32	22	AHome	1.20	4.5	15	708	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
28⅝	22	AmHosp	.56	2.2	13	99	25½	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
7	4⅛	AminInst	.30	4.4	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
20⅝	16⅞	AMI	.60	3.2	8	886	19½	18⅝	19⅛	− ⅛
24⅝	8	AMdcp	.50b	2.2	11	380	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
5¼	3⅝	AmMotrs				40	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
47½	39	ANatR	2.80	6.7	7	49	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	AShip	.60a	3.3	7	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
39⅝	25⅝	AStand	2	5.6	6	106	36	35⅛	36	+ ⅝
102	73⅝	A Std	pf4.75	5.0		3	95	95	95	+3⅛
11	4⅝	AStaril	.30	4.1	24	96	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅝	27½	AmStrs	2.10	7.4	6	9	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
65⅝	56⅝	ATT	4.20	7.1	9	1134	60	59⅞	59½	− ⅝
68⅝	59⅞	ATT pf	4	6.4		8	62½	62½	62½	− ½
52⅝	47⅝	ATT pf	3.74	7.7		539	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	
14	12⅛	AWatWk	.84	6.3	5	13	13½	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.9	6	27	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	AmesD	.40	3.5	4	7	11⅝	11½	11½	− ⅛
35	27⅝	Ametek	1.60	5.6	9	71	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
17⅛	13⅝	Amfac	1	6.2	13	74	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
18⅝	11½	AMIC	.20	1.1	6	266	u18⅝	17⅝	17½	− ½
30⅝	24⅝	AMPInc	.60	2.3	13	152	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9⅞	Ampco	.60	4.4	9	12	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Ampex			11	208	12⅛	11⅞	12	− ⅛
3	1½	AmpCp				17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
26⅝	17⅝	Amstar	1.35	6.9	11	15	19½	19⅛	19½	
8⅝	7⅝	Amtrk	pf .68	8.6		2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
59⅝	45	Amsted	2.60	4.9	7	81	53½	53½	53½	
32⅝	26⅛	AnchrH	1.50	5.5	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	AndClay	1	4.8	7	16	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
7⅛	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.9	7	133	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	Anixter	.24	3.1	8	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅞	1 7⅛	Ansu'Co	.533	6.5		17	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	Apache	.70	3.2	12	68	22⅛	21⅝	22	− ⅛
30⅝	34	ApcoOil				49	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	Ap'dDig			12	112	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	− ½
44½	23⅝	ApldDig	pf1	3.2		1	31	31	31	
4⅛	2	ApplMg				83	2⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
20⅝	13⅛	ArcoIn	.76	3.3	9	674	u23	20½	22⅝	+2⅛
31	27⅝	ArcoIn	pf 2	6.5		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+1⅛
21⅞	15⅛	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	8	44	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Arlstar			9	18	5⅝	5	5⅛	− ⅛
21⅝	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.6	6	285	19⅝	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
12	8⅝	ArkBst	.60	5.9	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
36½	29	ArkLGs	2	6.3	8	26	32	31⅝	31⅝	− ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	ArlenRty				106	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅞	4⅝	Armada			8	15	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
30	22⅝	Armco	1.80	6.5	7	117	28	27½	27½	− ⅝
30⅝	26⅛	Arm pf	2.10	7.5		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
61½	52	Armr	pf4.75	8.3		z10	57½	57½	57½	+1½
25⅝	16⅝	ArmstCk	1	6.1	11	457	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
34⅝	21	ArmRu	1.20	5.5	3	3	22	21⅝	22	
22⅝	17⅝	AroCorp	1b	5.1	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	Arvin	1	5.9	4	78	17⅛	16⅞	17	− ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	Arvin pf	2	7.2		14	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
23⅝	13	Asarco	.40	2.7	17	467	15⅛	15	15	− ⅛
37⅝	27⅝	AshOil	2	7.1	5	55	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
33	22⅝	AsdDG	1.50	6.8	7	244	22⅝	022	22⅛	− ⅜
16½	12⅝	Athlone	1	6.7	6	12	15	14⅝	15	
3	1⅞	AlicoMtg				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	AtCyEl	1.62	7.8	10	25	21	20⅝	20⅝	
61⅞	44½	AtlRich	2.40	4.4	8	298	46⅞	45½	46⅛	− ⅝
53⅛	48⅝	AtlRc	pf3.75	7.7		z70	49	49	49	
74⅝	53⅛	AtlRc	pf2.80	5.0		32	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	− ⅝
29½	10½	AtlasCp			5	28	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
30½	21½	AutoDta	.40	1.5	15	285	26	25⅝	26	
12⅝	7⅝	Avimin	.40	3.3	7	24	12	11⅞	12	+
19½	12⅝	AvcoCp	.15e	.8	3	264	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
54½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	7.7		9	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
23½	13½	Avery	.44	3.0	9	24	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
20½	14⅞	Avnet	.70	4.7	5	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	− ⅛
52⅛	43¼	Avon	2.40	5.3	14	422	45⅝	45	45	− ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		B								
40⅛	28⅛	Babck	1.50a	2.6	13	216	57⅝	57⅝	57½	− ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Bache	.40	7.0	19	36	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
57½	43¼	Bakrlnt	.84	1.4	10	48	45⅝	45½	45⅝	
24½	13⅝	BaldwU	.80	5.5	5	36	15	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	BaldU	pf2.06wi			2	25	25	25	
90	16½	BallCp	1	5.2	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅝	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	12	73	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
28⅛	24⅝	BallGE	2.16	8.3	9	301	26⅛	25⅝	26	− ⅛
60½	53⅛	Balt	pfB4.50	8.2		z250	55	53½	55	+1½
28	18⅝	BanCal	.60	3.1	3	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.3	9	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24½	17⅝	BangPnt	.50	2.2	6	46	23⅛	22½	22½	− ⅛
37⅝	25½	BnkNY	2.32	7.6	6	17	31	30⅝	30⅝	
15⅞	3	BkofVa	.96	6.7	6	20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	BankAm	.94	4.3	8	256	22⅛	21⅝	22	− ⅛
40⅝	33⅝	BankTr	3	8.6	7	22	35⅝	35	35	− ⅛
29½	27⅝	BkTr	pf2.50	9.0		29	27⅝	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Banner	.10	.8	12	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
15½	10⅝	BardCR	.28	2.0	13	122	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅝
28⅛	16½	BarnsGp	.90	5.0	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅝	10⅛	BarryW	.56	3.1	9	32	18⅛	17⅝	18	
24⅛	14⅝	Baskin	1.20	5.4	7	52	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
44⅝	29⅛	BatesMf	.80	2.0	19	9	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
34	29½	Bausch	1.40	2.7	12	261	51½	50½	51½	+ ⅝
39	26⅛	BaxTTrv	.40	1.1	16	183	35½	35¼	35¼	− ⅝
3⅛	1⅛	BayColP				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
24½	21	BaySTG	1.96	8.9	6	12	22	22	22	
	4⅝	BaykClg	.48	4.6	11	47	u10	8⅝	10	+1⅛
26½	22	BeatFds	1.96	4.3	10	162	22⅝	22½	22½	− ⅛
36⅛	22⅛	Beckm	.44	1.4	13	77	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
40½	25½	BechD	.72	1.8	16	508	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅝
31⅛	19⅝	Beech	1.10b	3.9	8	169	29⅝	29	29	− ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Bekar				111	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
34⅝	23⅝	BelcoP	1	3.3	6	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
24½	19½	Belden	1.32	6.4	6	1	20⅝	u20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.8	8	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23	13⅞	BellHow	.84	5.3	20	160	15⅝	15	15⅝	+1
5⅛	4⅝	BelInd	.12	2.7	4	22	4⅝	4½	4½	
53⅛	45⅛	BellCd	4.08	8.5	8	12	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
21½	18	Bemis	1.20	5.9	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
47	32⅝	Bendix	2.28	6.6	6	224	34½	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
95	70	Bendix	pf 3	4.3		1	69½	d69½	69½	− ½
17⅝	10⅝	BenfCp	1.60	8.1	6	268	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
30	27	Benef	pf2.50	8.8		z50	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
27⅛	22⅝	BelsoC	1.70	4.6	6	41	24⅛	24	24⅛	− ⅛
36⅛	28½	Borden	1.56	5.3	7	50	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
33½	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	6.7	6	78	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅝
5	2⅝	Bormans			16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅛	24½	BosEd	2.44	9.8	12	37	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
13½	11⅝	BosE	pr1.17	9.8		40	12	11⅝	12	
16½	14⅝	BosE	pr1.46	9.7		10	15	15	15	
10⅞	7½	BranIfl	1.20	2.9	6	103	19½	19⅛	19⅝	− ⅛
39⅝	22½	BraunC	.78	3.0	5	35	23½	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
33⅛	23½	BrigSt	.92a	3.7	10	255	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
35⅝	28⅝	BrlMyr	1.10	3.4	18	134	32⅝	31⅝	32	− ⅛
44	37	BrlsMl	pf 2	5.1		1	39	39	39	
16⅛	13½	BrlPet	.35e	2.3	13	712	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	BrkwGl	1.40	5.0	7	12	28½	28⅛	28⅛	− ⅛
22	19⅝	BkyUG	1.80	8.9	4	63	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅝
		C								
62⅝	45	CBS	2.40	5.2	7	52	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
41	30⅛	CBS pf	1	3.2		1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1
9½	4⅞	CCI			3	43	6⅛	6⅛	6½	− ⅛
19⅛	5⅝	CI Rty				10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
39⅛	30⅛	CIT	2.40	7.5	8	33	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
07½	6⅛	CNA Fn			6	166	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅞	12⅝	CNA pf	1.10	8.2		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
13⅝	12	CNAI	1.08a	8.7		6	12½	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛
59⅝	42⅛	CPC	2.50	5.7	8	53	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+ ½
21½	15	CTS	.20	4.3	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
.49⅝	37	CabotC	1.2	4.4	6	18	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Cadence			6	35	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Camars			7	25	7	7	7	− ⅛
20½	17½	CalPUt	1.64	9.1	11	4	18	17⅞	18	− ⅛
.18	12⅝	Callhn	.36b	2.6	17	58	10⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	CamerB			5	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
38½	23⅛	CmpRL	.60a	1.8	31	29	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	CamSp	1.60	4.6	10	109	34⅝	34⅝	34½	+ ⅛
26½	20	CampT	.96	4.2	8	19	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
15½	14⅝	CdPac	.95e	6.3	4	73	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
61	44⅝	CapCitg	.8	.4	10	260	56	56	56	
35	19½	CapHold	.76	3.8	9	234	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
33⅛	2	CarlingO				23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25	17	Carlisle	1	4.9	3	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
7½	5⅛	CarlGrp	.20	4.2	7	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25⅝	21⅝	CarPw	1.84	8.1	9	624	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	− ⅛
.8	28½	CarP.2	pf67	9.1		4	29⅝	29½	29½	
23⅝	17⅝	CarTec	1.20	5.4	6	16	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13½	CarrCp	.80	5.5	6	91	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	26½	Carr pf	1.86	6.8		73	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
14½	11⅝	CarrGn	.95e	7.9		7	12⅝	11⅞	12	− ⅛
28⅝	19⅛	CrsPtr	1.20	4.5	6	37	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
21½	16⅝	CartHaw	1	5.8	8	122	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	CartWal	.40	5.2	15	27	8	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	9	CascNG	.50c	6.0	8	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19⅝	14½	CastlCk	.80b	4.5	8	74	17⅝	17½	17⅝	− ⅛
59⅝	48⅝	CatrpT	1.80	3.6	10	488	50⅛	49⅝	50	
16⅝	9⅛	CecoCp	.30	4.4	34	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
.53	37⅛	Celanese	2.80	7.2	8	26	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
54	49⅝	Celan	pf4.50	9.0		1	50	50	50	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Cenco			142	59	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
16⅝	11	Centex	.16	1.6	7	8	10	9⅞	10	
17⅝	14⅝	CenSoW	1.24	8.6	8	257	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
22½	19⅛	CenHud	1.88	8.8	7	33	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	CentIL	1.60	9.3	11	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
32⅛	29⅛	CntLt	pf2.87	9.6		z230	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
30⅝	27⅝	CntLt	pf2.62	9.7		z50	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16⅛	14	CentPS	1.28	8.8	9

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 9

(Continued from preceding page.)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	5's 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17		HallFB	.38	4.0	11	26	22		21¾	21¾— ⅛
28¼		HallPrt	.90a	3.6	7	2	25		22	22
8¾		HalliBrt	1.40	2.3	11	261	61¾		60¼	60¾— ⅛
17¾		HamP	1.30	7.5	7	x44	17¼		17⅛	17¼+ ¼
14⅛		HanJS	1.50a	8.6		13	17½		17⅜	17½+ ¼
20¾		HanJI	1.90a	8.5		4	22⅜		22¼	22¼
11⅜		Hanlton	.68	6.1	8	38	11⅛		11⅛	11⅛— ⅜
30⅜		HandyH	1	4.0	8	6	24⅞		24¾	24⅞
22½		Hanes	1.52	5.7	7	65	u30½		29½	29¾— ⅜
25⅛		Hanna	1.80	4.8	6	31	38		37¾	37¾— ¼
27⅞		HarBrJ	1.44	5.1		5	29¼		29¼	29¼— ¼
1		Hardees	.16	1.4	6	22	11⅜		11⅛	11⅛+ ⅛
15		Harnischf	1	6.6	6	276	15½		15⅛	15¼— ⅛
13⅜		Harrah	.40	2.4	7	13	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜
27⅛		HarBak	1.66	6.0	6	33	27⅜		27⅜+ ⅛	
31		Harris	1	2.3	10	158	43⅜		42⅜	42⅜+ ¼
23⅜		Harsco	1.60	5.8	6	23	27⅜		27⅜	27⅜
10⅜		HartSAA	.80	7.2	6	13	11½		11⅜	11⅜
32⅜		HartfdW	.90	w.8	12	6	32¼		32¼	32¼— ⅛
16⅜		HarvSa	1.44a	8.5	11	12	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
4		Hasbro	.24	7.7	7	18	9		9	9
6⅜		HechMn	.32i	4.4		61	7		6⅞	6⅞— ¼
15⅜		HelimB	.80a	3.6	6	20	22¼		22	22
28		HelmH	1.44	4.8	9	257	35⅜		35	35 — ⅛
26½		Heinz	pf1.70	5.6		4	30¼		30¼	30¼— ⅛
30⅜		HeleneC			6	13	6⅛		6⅛	6⅛
16⅜		HelleriInt	1	5.9	7	107	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜+ ⅛
20⅜		HelmerP	.36	1.0	11	97	35		37¼	37⅜— ⅛
1⅜		HmCar			3	7	1⅜		1⅜	1⅜
8		Heminc	.66e	8.0		70	8¼		8¼	8¼+ ⅛
14⅜		Hercules	1	7.0	11	258	14⅛		014⅛	14⅛— ⅛
4⅜		Hershy	1.20	5.8	7	51	20¼		20¼	20¼+ ⅜
5⅜		Hesston				1	6¼		6¼	6¼+ ⅛
14		Hasbr	pf1.60	11.		11	14⅜		S14⅜	14⅜+ ½
22		HeubLn	1.40	5.2	13	81	27⅜		26¾	26⅞— ⅛
64⅜		HewlPk	.40	.6	75	97	65⅞		65⅞	65⅞— ⅛
5⅜		HighVlt	.07	1.1	15	14	6⅛		6½	6½— ⅛
17⅛		Hilleinbd	.82	4.1	7	13	20		20	20 — ⅛
17		Hilton	1.10	4.2	9	129	26⅜		26¼	26⅜— ⅛
18⅛		HomeJ	1	5.3	9	39	19⅜		19⅜	19⅜
11⅛		Holiday	.46	3.0	9	121	15⅜		15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
13⅜		HollyS				12	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜
34⅛		Homestk	1a	2.9	16	285	34⅜		d33½	34 —1⅛
17⅜		Honda	.28r	1.2	13	495	24		23⅞	23⅞— ½
43⅜		Honwll	1.90	4.3	7	127	44⅜		44⅛	44⅛— ⅜
16½		HoovU	1.12	5.5	7	67	u20⅜		20⅜	20½— ¼
14		Horizon			10	29	24		24	24 — ⅛
25		HosCo	.40	1.5	10	530	26		25½	25⅝
9⅜		Hoslmtl	.48	3.6	7	70	13½		13½	13½— ⅛
14⅜		Houdle	1	6.2	5	34	16⅛		16	16⅛+ ⅜
25⅜		Houdvf	2.25	6.4		1	35⅜		35⅜	35⅜— ⅜
7		HousFb	.32	3.7	8	213	8⅝		8⅝	8⅝
16⅜		HoushP	1.20	7.4	7	378	17⅜		17⅜	
37⅜		HouF	pf2.37	6.1		1	39		39	39
28		Houstn	2.12	7.3	7	178	29⅛		28⅞	29 — ⅛
22⅜		HoustNG	.92	4.2	8	22	24⅜		24⅜	25 + ⅜
7⅜		HowdJn	.36	3.1	9	1240	11⅜		11½	11⅜
15⅛		Hubbrd	1.21	7.6	9	33	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜+ ⅛
23⅜		HughsTl	.70	2.1	10	118	33⅜		33⅛	33⅛+ ⅛
12⅜		Human	.50	3.4	9	34	15		14⅜	14⅜— ¼
25⅜		Hums	pf2.50	11.		291	23		22⅞	22⅞
1⅛		HuntCh	.34	3.1	9	79	11⅛		11	11 — ⅛
11⅜		HuntEF	.68	5.6	5	4	12⅜		12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
10		Huvck	.60	5.5	11	20	11		10⅞	10⅞— ⅛

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	5's 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21		IC Ind	1.52	6.4	5	55	24⅛		23⅞	23⅞— ½
41⅜		IC In pf	3.50	8.3		54	42⅜		42¼	42¼+ ¼
5⅜		ICM			45	74	4⅛		4⅛	4½— ½
36		INACp	2.30	6.3	6	221	37⅛		36⅞	36⅞— ⅛
17⅛		INAIn	1.59a	8.7		11	18⅜		18⅜	18⅜+ ⅛
10⅜		IU Int	.90	7.7	7	92	11⅜		11⅜	11⅜
25⅛		IdahoP	2.16	8.2	12	48	26⅛		25⅞	26¼+ ⅜
16½		IdealB	1.40	6.7	8	13	21		20⅞	20⅞— ½
5½		IdealT	.32b	5.4	4	17	6		5⅞	5⅞
24⅜		IIPowr	2.28	8.9	10	99	25½		25⅛	25½+ ⅛
22⅜		IIPow	pf2.04	8.7		x50	23½		23½	23½— ½
48⅜		IIPow	pf4.12	8.3		x2000	49⅜		49⅜	49⅜+ ⅛
47½		IIPow	pf	4.4		100	47⅜		47⅜	47⅜+ ⅛
19⅜		ITW	.64	3.2	10	1	19⅜		19⅜	19⅜— ¼
13⅜		ImpChp	.80	5.3	4	86	15		14⅞	15
14⅜		INCO	.90	5.4	12	x441	15¼		14⅞	14⅞— ⅜
5⅜		IncCap			4	6	6		6	6
9½		IncCCu	.94e	9.1		3	10⅜		10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
18⅜		IndIM	pf7.76	9.3		x50	83½		83½	83½— ⅛
23		IndIM	pf2.15	9.3		5	23⅛		23⅛	23⅛— ⅜
24⅛		IndGas	2.20	8.7	9	7	25⅜		25⅜	25⅜+ ¼
21		IndPl	2	8.3	7	82	24⅛		23⅞	24 + ⅛
16		IndNat	1.32	6.9	7	25	19⅛		19	19⅛
15⅜		Inexco	.10e	.6	15	124	16½		16⅛	16⅛— ¼
52		IngerR	3	5.3	11	27	57		56⅛	56⅛— ⅜
34⅜		InsR	pf 2.35	6.3	9	39	38½		38⅛+ ¼
8⅛		InsrTec	.50	4.2	4	6	12		12	12 — ⅛
21½		IndCon	1.10	5.1	8	25	21⅜		21⅜	21⅜
33		IndSfl	2.60	7.4	8	327	35⅜		35	35⅜— ⅜
13⅜		Insilco	.88b	6.7	6	24	13⅜		13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
17½		Intscr				3	17½		17½	17½
1		InstInvTr				19	2		2	2
9		Integon	.40	2.7	9	115	15		14	14⅜— ½
21⅜		IcpSe	1.92a	8.8		17	21⅜		21⅜	21⅜+ ⅛
34⅜		Interco	2	5.0	7	17	40⅜		40⅜	40⅜— ¼
5⅜		IntclDv				9	7		14¼	14¼
26		IntrTk	2.20	8.1	9	84	27¼		27¼	27¼
244½		IBM	11.52	6.4	14	499	260⅜		258⅜	259⅜+ ⅛
18¼		IntFlav	.56	2.6	17	55	21¼		21	21⅛— ⅜
26		IntHarv	2.10	7.0	4	78	30		29⅞	30 + ⅛
35⅛		IntMin	2.60	6.4	6	64	40⅜		40⅜	40⅜
44½		IntMinr	pf 4	8.6		1	46⅜		46⅜	46⅜— ⅛
16⅜		IntMult	1	4.7	8	2	21½		21½	21½+ ⅛
39		IntPaper	2	5.0	8	217	39⅜		39⅜	39⅜
5½		IntRect	.20	2.3	12	40	9		8⅞	9
29⅜		IntTT	2	6.9	6	x540	29		28⅞	29 — ⅛
55		IntTT	pfH 4.75			x5	53½		53½	53½
48½		IntTT	pfK 4	8.1		x15	50		49⅜	49⅜
66		IntTT	pfO 5	8.5		x2	59¼		d59	59 — ⅛
35		IntTT	pf2.25	6.3		x13	35⅜		35⅜	35⅜+ ⅛
53⅜		IntTT	pf4.50	8.4		x20	54		53⅜	53⅜
19⅛		Intrpce	1.12	6.3	4	8	19½		19⅛	19⅛— ⅜
22¼		IntrpGp	1.40	5.0	8	12	28⅛		27⅞	27⅞— ½
15⅜		IntstPw	1.45	8.9	10	91	16½		16⅛	16½+ ⅛
15⅜		IowaEl	.50	1.7	5	2	29⅜		29⅜	29⅜— ¼
18⅜		IowaEl	1.50	8.8	8	8	17⅛		17	17
20½		IowaIG	1.92	8.8	9	11	21⅞		21⅜	21⅜— ⅛
26⅜		IowaPL	2.24	8.5	8	7	26½		26⅜	26½+ ⅛
21		IowaPS	1.92	8.7	8	13	22¼		22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
4⅜		IpcoHp	.12	1.7	2	218	7		6⅞	7 + ⅛
71½		ItekCp			29	720	u26⅜		24½	25⅞+ ⅜
13⅜		ItelCp	.45	2.5	6	112	17⅞		17⅜	17⅜
14⅜		Itel pf	1.44	9.6		22	15		15	15 + ⅛

J - K

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	5's 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
15⅜		JamesF	1.20	5.0	10	33	24		23⅞	24 + ⅛
8		JapanF	1.16e	15.		174	8⅛		8	8
26⅜		JeffPilot	.92	3.3	9	33	27⅜		27⅜	27⅜
83		JerC	pf 7.88	9.3		x80	84¼		84½	84½
119		JerC	pf	11	9.6	z10	117¼		117¼	+1¼
12		JewelC	1.30	7.2	7	51	18⅛		18	18⅛+ ⅛
3⅜		Jewelcor			3	7	3⅜		3⅛	3⅜
30⅜		JhnMan	1.80	5.9	8	354	30⅜		30½	30½— ⅛
17⅛		JohnJn	1.70	2.4	18	68	71⅛		70½	70⅞— ⅜
13⅛		JohnEF				91	5½		5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
30⅜		JohnCn	.80	2.7	11	160	29⅜		29	29⅛— ⅜
13⅜		JonLon	.68b	4.8	6	45	12⅜		12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
26⅜		Jorgen	1.10	4.4	6	2	25⅛		25⅛	25⅛
26⅜		Josstns	1	3.9	11	12	25⅜		25⅜	25⅜— ⅛
49⅜		JoyMfg	1.50	4.6	10	34	33		32⅜	32⅜— ⅛
39½		K mart	.56	2.2	11	377	25⅛		24⅜	25⅛
48⅛		KaiserAl	1.60	5.4	5	15	29⅜		29½	29½— ¼
57		KaiAl	pf4.12	7.4		2	56		56	56
15⅜		KaisCm	.84	5.4	5	59	15½		15¼	15½+ ⅛
17⅜		KaiCe	pf1.37	8.1		5	16⅜		16⅜	16⅜+ ⅛
36½		KaiCe	pf2.50	7.1		1	35		35	35
30		KaisrSt	1.50	6.1	46	59	24½		24⅛	24⅛— ⅛
10⅜		KaneMll	.28	3.9	8	10	7⅛		7⅛	7⅛
22½		Kaneb	.60	4.3	10	21	14⅛		14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
32⅜		KChPL	2.56	8.8	10	33	29		28⅞	29 + ⅛
40⅜		KCSoin	2	5.2	5	2	38⅛		38⅛	38⅛— ⅛
22⅜		KanGE	1.80	8.6	9	20	21		20⅞	21 + ⅛
23⅜		KanNb	1.43	6.9	7	16	21⅜		21⅛	21⅜
19⅜		KanPL	1.70	8.2	7	13	20⅜		20⅜	20⅜
5		KatyInd			4	9	6⅜		6⅜	6⅜+ ⅛
17⅛		Katy	pf 1.46	7.4		7	19⅜		19⅜	19⅜+ ⅛
5⅛		KaufBr	.20	3.3	7	205	6½		6	6 — ⅛
14		Kaweck	.40	2.9	9	7	21		20⅜	20⅜— ⅜
13⅜		Kaype	.20	2.4	6	19	12½		12¼	12¼— ⅛
14⅜		Keller	.20	2.0	6	10	10⅛		10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
21⅜		Kellogg	1.20	5.2	13	35	22⅜		22⅜	22⅜— ⅛
13⅜		Kellwd	1.12	5.2	6	x9	21⅜		21⅜	21⅜— ¼
23⅜		Kemper	1.08	4.8	9	30	27⅛		27	27
18⅜		Kennct	.60e	2.5	109	150	24⅛		24	24 — ⅛
23⅜		KyUtil	1.96	8.8	11	66	22⅜		22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
15⅜		KerrGs	.40	2.5	6	72	11⅜		11½	11½— ⅛
13⅜		KerrM	1.25	2.9	9	63	42⅜		42¼	42⅜— ⅜
11⅜		KerrC.n				4	11½		11½	11½
29		KiddeW	1.40	4.9	6	5	28⅜		28⅜	28⅜
48⅜		KimbCl	2.60	6.2	7	98	42		41⅜	41⅜— ⅜
15⅜		KingDSt	.60	4.0	8	80	14⅞		14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
24⅜		Kirsch	1	4.6	6	11	22		21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
35⅜		KnightRd	1	2.8	9	9	35⅜		35½	35⅜
22⅜		Koehrin	.80	4.3	8	8	19⅛		18⅜	18⅜— ⅛
29		Kopprs	1.10	5.0	8	9	21⅞		21⅞	21⅞
8⅜		Korcop	.22e	2.9	3	3	7½		7½	7½— ⅜
57		Kraft	2.60	6.1	8	52	43		42⅜	42⅜— ⅛
28⅜		Kroger	1.60	5.9	6	46	27⅜		27⅛	27⅛+ ⅛
40⅜		Kuhlm	.70a	4.9	7	11	14⅜		14⅜	14⅜+ ⅛
34½		Kysor	1	4.3	7	20	24⅜		23½	23½—1⅛

L

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	5's 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6		LTV				55	6⅛		6	6⅛
43		LTVCp	pf 5	11.		1	43½		43½	43½+ ½
20⅜		LacGas	1.70	8.4	9	1	20⅛		20⅛	20⅛+ ⅛
19⅜		LamSe	1.20	6.9	6	7	18⅜		18⅜	18⅜+ ¼
11⅜		LaneBry	.80	6.5	6	1	12¼		12¼	12¼
19⅜		Lasler	.30a	1.5	11	33	20¼		19⅞	19⅞— ⅛
7⅜		LawCh	.40	4.4	13	19	9⅛		9⅛	9⅛
13⅜		LearSg	.60	4.3	5	49	14⅛		13⅞	13⅞— ¼
38⅜		LearS	pf2.25	5.9		2	37⅞		37⅞	37⅞+ ⅜
28⅜		Leasw	1.60	5.6	7	11	28½		28½	28½
23⅜		LeedsN	.72	3.6	8	5	20		20	20 + ⅛
5⅜		LehVally			6	3	2⅛		2⅛	2⅛
14⅜		Lesona	1	5.7	5	14	17¼		17⅛	17⅛
1		LehVally				3	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛— ⅛
11⅜		Lehman	.74e	8.0		111	9⅜		9¼	9¼— ⅛
7⅜		Letatar			7	10	7		6⅞	7 + ⅛
8⅜		LeaFay	.40b	5.6	8	2	7⅜		7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
10⅜		LevFdC				1	11⅜		11⅜	11⅜— ⅛
13⅜		LevFin	.75a	5.4		5	13⅞		13⅞	13⅞
28⅜		LevStr	1.40	5.6	5	225	29		28⅜	28⅜— ½
23⅜		LevitzF	.20r	.9	8	18	23½		23	23⅛
8		LOF	.2a	7.2	6	43	28		27⅜	27⅜— ⅛
23⅜		LibrtyCp	.68	3.0	7	48	23		22⅞	23 — ⅛
5⅜		LibrtyLn			7	36	4		3⅜	3⅜— ⅜
11		Libbl	pf1.25	11.		5	11		11	11 — ⅛
28		Lidget	2.50	9.2	8	24	27½		27¼	27¼
45⅜		LillyEli	1.60	2.9	13	213	40⅜		40¼	40¼+ ⅛
34⅜		LincNt	2	5.8	6	27	34⅜		34½	34½— ¼
18⅜		LincPl	1.72a	9.2		1	18⅜		18⅜	18⅜
5⅜		Lionel	.08	1.8	8	22	4⅜		4½	4½— ⅛
15⅜		Litton	.37i	2.2	10	46	14½		14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
20⅜		Lilli pfc	pf			10	20¼		20¼	20¼— ¼
13⅜		Lockhd			4	73	13⅜		13½	13½— ¼
19⅜		Loctite	.24	1.2	11	7	20		19⅜	19⅜— ⅜
27⅜		Loews	1.20	3.4	4	28	35¼		34⅞	34⅞— ⅛
8⅜		LonFn	.58	5.7	8	185	10½		10½	10½— ¼
14⅜		LomM	1.44e	7.3		8	20¼		20	20⅛— ⅛
18⅜		LoStar	1.20	6.5	6	29	18½		18⅛	18⅛
12⅜		LtLCo	1.63	8.8	7	102	18½		18½	18½— ⅛
47		LTL	pfE4.25	8.9		x2000	48⅜		48⅜	48⅜+ ⅜
26⅜		LTL	pfC2.47	9.1		6	27¼		26⅜	27
39⅜		LongDr	.56	2.4	13	6	23⅜		23⅜	23⅜—
13⅜		LorilCp	.60	2.8	8	6	21⅜		21¼	21¼
20⅜		LaLand	1.20	5.6	8	133	22		21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
11⅜		LaPac	.40b	2.8	7	192	14⅜		14⅜	14½— ⅛
22⅜		LoueGa	1.94	8.2	9	2	23⅜		23⅜	23⅜
9⅜		Lowenst				1	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜+ ⅛
27⅜		Lubrzl	1.30	3.6	13	35	36⅜		36	36 — ⅜
13		LuckyS	.76b	5.7	9	76	13⅛		13⅛	13⅛
6⅜		Ludlow	.48	5.4	7	6	7⅜		7¼	7⅜
25⅜		Lukens	1.80	6.2	6	3	29⅛		29⅛	29⅛
4⅛		Lykes				62	6⅜		6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
15		Lykes	pf 2.50	15.		12	16⅛		16	16⅛+ ⅛
6⅜		LynCSys	.40	4.6	11	19	8⅜		8½	8⅜

M

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	5's 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
32		MCA	1.20	3.4	8	61	35⅜		35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛
10⅜		MEI	.20a	2.0	9	80	10⅜		9⅞	10⅛+ ⅛
17⅜		MGIC	.50	3.2	9	24	15⅜		15⅛	15⅜
16⅞		MacAF	.60	5.2	13	1	11½		11½	11½+ ⅛
10⅜		MacDn	.30	3.2	6	11	9⅜		9⅛	9⅜— ⅛
9⅛		Macke	.40	4.6	6	18	8⅜		8⅜	8⅜
12		MacmnII	.64	6.0	7	115	10⅜		10⅜	10⅜
40		Macy	1.30	4.2	7	17	36⅜		36⅛	36⅛
14⅛		MdaPd	.89a	7	3	65	12⅜		12⅜	12⅜ —⅛
11½		MagicCh	.40	4.6	5	80	8⅜		8⅛	8⅜+ ⅛
45⅜		Mallry	1.20	3.7	10	9	33		32⅜	32⅜
27⅜		MalonH	.84	3.6	11	8	23⅜		23½	23⅜— ⅛
9⅛		Manhin	.20b	2.4	3	20	7⅞		7⅜	7⅜
40⅜		MfrHan	2.08	6.3	6	446	33		32½	32⅞+ ⅜
47⅜		MAPCO	1.20	3.5	10	203	35¼		35⅜	33⅜— 1
18⅜		MarMid	.30	2.8	7	124	17⅜		17⅛	17⅜— ¼
59		MaraOi	2.20	4.9	7	157	45¼		44½	44¼
22		Maremt	.80	4.8	8	46	20⅜		20	20
14⅛		MarMid	.80	5.8	9	119	14		13⅜	13⅜+ ⅜
15¼		MarIonL	.60	4.5	11	45	13⅜		13	13¼
22		MarkCll	.36	2.4	5	70	14⅜		14⅛	14⅜+ ⅛
27¼		Mark	pf1.20	6.8		5	17⅜		17⅜	17⅜
32½		Marley	1	3.3	7	10	29⅜		29⅜	29⅜— ⅛
11⅜		MarrJot	.12	1.1	11	102	11⅜		11⅜	11⅜
64⅜		MrshM	2.40	4.3	14	181	56½		55⅜	55⅜— ½
35¼		MrshF	1.24	4.1	15	1589	30⅜		30	30⅛— ⅜
29¼		MartM	1.60	6.8	5	34	23⅜		23⅜	23⅜— ⅛
18		MaryR	.40	3.3	9	37	12⅜		12	12 — ⅛
31		MrkCu	.66b	2.3	7	30	29¼		29	29 — ⅛
23⅜		Masco	.40	2.3	10	98	18⅜		18⅜	18½+ ⅛
21		Masonit	.60	4.3	8	64	16		15⅜	15⅜— ½
16		MasM	1.21e	8.4	12	5	14⅜		14⅜	14⅜+ ½
23⅜		MassyF	1	7.5	11	404	13½		13¼	13⅜— ⅛
18⅜		MasCp	1.60	9.4		9	17		17	17
12⅜		Maslnc	.96e	8.5		41	11½		11⅜	11½
25		MatlsIE	.33e	1.3	9	31	u25¼		25¼	25¼+ ⅛
10⅜		Mattel			6	62	8		7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
29¼		MayDS	7.16	5.1	7	95	22		22⅜	22⅜— ⅛
4⅛		MaysJW				19	10		3⅜	3⅜
23½		Mayfg	1.60a	5.6	11	30	28⅜		28⅜	28⅜— ⅛
22⅜		McDermt			4	714	24⅜		24⅜	24⅜
52⅜		McDnld	.80	.4	14	454	46½		45⅜	45⅜— ⅜
27⅜		McDonD	.60	2.6	7	237	23⅜		23¼	23¼— ⅛
28⅜		McDonh	1	4.7	6	9	21⅜		20⅞	21⅛+ ⅜
33		McGEd	1.40	6.4

Tokyo Exchange

(Prices in yen)
Feb. 9, 1978

Asahi Glass	319	Matsu E. Wks.	625
Canon	475	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	140
Dai Nip. Print.	514	Mitsubi Corp.	418
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	318
Fuji Photo	568	Mitsukoshi	538
Hitachi	216	Nippon Elec.	275
Honda Motor	555	Sharp	419
C. Itoh	229	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air L.	2,490	Sony Corp.	1,920
Kansai El. P.	1,050	Sumitomo Bk.	279
Kao Soap	617	Taisho Marine	250
Kirin Brewery	420	Takeda Chem.	328
Komatsu	314	Teijin	118
Kubota	279	Tokio Marine	496
Matsu Ind.	618	Toray	128
		Toyota Motor	872

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cash *prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N A	2.01
Coffee 4 Santos lb	2.07½*	2.25
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½ in	.44	37
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	259.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	71-72	72.17
Lead spot lb	33	.28
Copper elect. lb	63⅝	68⅝
Tin (Straits) lb	5.8838	5.0872
Zinc. E St L basis lb	.30½	.37
Silver N Y oz	4.836	4.305
Gold N Y oz	172.85	135.85

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	96	97
Ashland 7½-82	98	99
Australia 8¼-83	99¾	100⅜
Australia 8¾-91	99	100
Australia 9¼-92	94¾	95¾
B Tokyo 7⅜-84	96¼	97¼
Barclays 8½-92	97	98
BCHydr 7¾-85	93¾	94¾
Bell Cnda 7½-87	93¾	94¾
BFCE 8¾-83	100	101
Brazil 9¼-84	97¼	98¼
Brit Gas 9-81	101	102
Broken Hill 8-85	94¾	95¾
Cpc Berm 8½-84	99	100
Cdn NatR 8⅝-86	96½	97½
Charbongs 8¾-81	99½	100½
CityInvest 8¾-84	97¼	98¼
Cons Food 7½-91	95¾	96¾
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cutler Ham 8-87	97	98
EEC 8½-82	99½	100½
EEC 7¾-84	96½	97½
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 8¾-97	96¼	97¼
EIB 8½-83	99½	100½
EIB 8-84	97	98
EIB 8¾-92	98¼	99¼
Elf Aquit 8½-85	96¼	97¼
EMI 9½-89	98	99
Ericsson 8½-89	96	97
Esso 8-86 new	100½	101½
Eurofima 8½-83	99¾	100¾
Fiat 8-82	95	95¾
First-Chic 7-80	98½	99½
Gotaverken 8½-87	94	95
Gould 9¼-83	102½	103½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	98¼	99¼
Hammersley 8½-8	97¾	98¾
Home Oil 9½-86	100¾	101¾
ICI 8¼-87	96½	97½
ISE Cnda 9-82	101¼	102¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	100	101
Kidde W 8½-85	96¾	97¾
Kockums 8-83	97¾	98¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	100½	101½
Michelin 9¼-86	99¾	100¾
Midland Intl 8¾-8	99¼	100¼
Montreal 9½-83	101½	102½
NCBoard 8-87	94½	95½
NatWest 9-86	101½	102½
N Brunswick 9-83	100½	101½
N Brunswick 8-84	96½	97½
N Zealand 9¼-82	105	106
N Zealand 8½-83	100	101
NrgKombk 8½-97	96½	97½
Norshyd 8½-92	95½	96½
Norway 8½-81	100½	101½
Occidental 9¾-83	102¾	103¾
Offsh Min 8¼-85	97¾	98¾
Ontario 9-83	101¾	102¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	94¾	95¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	99½	100½
QuebProv 8½-81	100	101
QuebProv 9-83	99¾	100¾
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
SaabScania 8½-89	93½	94½
S.A.S.8-85	96¼	97¼
Shell 8-86	99	100
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Singer 8¾-82	100	101
St Ind 8¾-88	102¼	103¼
Sweden 8¼-87	95½	96½
SwedSICo 7¾-82	96¾	97¾
Ten(My) 7¾-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	95	96
Transocean 8-86	100	101
Transocean 7½-87	98	99
UnOil 7½-87	97¾	98¾
Utah 8-87	98¾	99¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	93¾	94¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	92¾	93¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81	83
Ashland 5-88	89	91
Beatrice 6¼-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Beecham 6¾-92	97¾	98¾
Borden 6¾-91	107½	109½
Borden 5-92	100	102
BroadHale 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	78	80
Chevron 5-88	121½	123½
Chrysler 4¾-88	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	68½	70½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	107	108½
Cummins 6¼-86	94½	96½
Dartind 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	83½	85½
Ford 6-86	93	95
Ford 5-88	83	85
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82	84
GenFood 4½ 82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	77½	79½
GulfWestn 5-86	79	81
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
ICI 6¾-97	86	87
INA-6-97	93½	95
I.S.E. 6¼-89	84½	86½
ITT 4¾-97	76	78
Jusco 6-92	185¾	186¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	108½	109½
Mitsui 7¼-90	106¾	107¾
MorganJP 4¼-87	95	97
Nabisco 5¼-88	101	103
Owens Ill 4½-87	116	118
PenneyJC 4¼-8.	76	78
PhilLamp 4¾-83	97	99
R.C.A. 5-88	84½	86½
Revlon 4¾-83	123½	125½
Revlon 4¾-87	106½	108½
Sperry 4¼-88	83½	85½
Squibb 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UBS 4½-87	143½	145½
Un Carb 4¾-82	92	94
WarnLamb 4½-87	81	83
WarnLamb 4¼-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	79	81

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Thursday	99.77	93.65	
Previous	99.75	93.66	

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices
Moody's Index
(base 100 Dec 31 1931)
February 9 .... 905.40 f 906.80
p—Preliminary
f—Final
* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 9, 1978

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.90	9.03	8.99	9.01	+0.09
May	9.22	9.34	9.22	9.33	+0.08
Jul	9.38	9.50	9.38	9.49	+0.07
Sep	9.58	9.63	9.56	9.62	+0.02
Oct	9.68	9.75	9.66	9.73	+0.02
Mar	10.25	10.34	10.25	b10.34	
May	10.44	10.48	10.44	b10.51	+0.06

Sales: 3,880.
b-bid.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb

Mar	137.50	139.40	136.35	137.75s	+1.55
May	126.90	127.00	125.40	126.35s	+1.05
Jul	121.50	122.70	121.10	122.10s	+1.10
Sep	119.40	120.25	118.85	119.75s	+1.10
Dec	115.95	117.50	115.70	116.75s	+1.25

Sales: 1,171.
s-settling.

COPPER (25,000 lbs

Feb	56.60	57.60	56.60	57.80s	+1.10
Mar	56.90	58.20	56.80	58.10s	+1.10
May	57.90	59.10	57.80	59.10s	+1.10
Jul	58.80	60.10	58.80	60.10s	+1.10
Sep	59.80	61.00	59.80	61.00s	+1.00
Dec	61.10	62.40	61.10	62.40s	+1.10
Jan	61.70	62.90	61.70	62.90s	+1.10
Mar	62.50	63.70	62.50	63.80s	+1.10
May	63.50	63.50	63.50	64.70s	+1.10
Sep	65.40	66.50	65.40	66.60s	+1.10
Dec	67.90	67.90	67.90	68.80s	+1.10

Sales: estimated 2,350.

COFFEE 'C' (37,500 lbs)

Mar	199.30	199.30	197.00	198.00	
May	178.00	179.00	176.00	178.50	+0.16
Jul	164.75	165.25	162.50	165.00	
Sep	157.00	157.00	155.00	b157.50	+1.17
Dec	145.50	145.50	144.00	b144.50	—1.75
Mar	141.50	142.40	141.50	142.40	+0.40

Sales: 595.

MAINE ROUND WHITE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	4.30	4.32	4.24	4.30	—0.03
Apr	4.64	4.69	4.55	4.65	+0.02
May	5.51	5.54	5.37	5.54	—0.01
Nov	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	—0.05
May	7.75	7.79	7.66	7.69	—0.06

Sales: 2,673

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	56.90	56.95	56.31	56.35	—0.45
May	57.85	57.89	57.32	57.45	—0.33
Jul	58.85	58.90	58.40	58.45	—0.40
Oct	59.60	59.60	59.25	59.45	—0.10
Dec	59.5	5.98	59.66	59.88	—0.20
Mar	61.00	61.00	60.89	b60.88	—0.20
May				b61.40	

Sales: 4,850.
b-bid.

ORANGE JUICE
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Mar	115.00	119.35	115.00	b119.35	+3.10
May	115.00	118.65	114.80	118.65	+3.05
Jul	113.85	117.35	113.85	b117.35	+3.25
Sep	113.30	116.75	113.30	b116.25	+3.50
Nov	110.35	113.60	110.35	113.50	+2.80
Jan	93.50	96.00	93.50	b94.90	+0.90
Mar	91.25	92.75	91.20	92.00	+1.10
May	89.90	91.75	89.90	91.00	+2.10

Sales: 1,700.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	483.80	483.80	481.60	486.00s	+3.30
Mar	485.00	488.00	482.40	487.80s	+3.00
May	490.50	495.00	489.00	494.60s	+3.00
Jul	497.00	501.90	495.70	501.60s	+3.10
Sep	503.80	508.60	503.20	508.50s	+2.0
Dec	513.80	519.50	513.50	519.40s	+3.00
Jan	518.00	520.50	517.80	522.90s	+3.00
May	531.70	536.00	531.70	537.50s	+3.00
Jul	539.00	541.00	531.70	530.50s	+2.90
Sep	547.30	551.00	547.20	552.20s	+2.98
Dec	558.50	558.50	558.50	563.30s	+2.90

Sales estimated: 8,500.

GOLD (100-troy-oz) contracts)

Feb	172.80	174.30	172.50	175.00s	+0.80
Mar	173.00	174.00	172.90	175.30s	+0.50
Apr	174.50	176.50	173.60	176.40s	+0.50
Jun	176.60	178.90	176.00	178.80s	+0.60
Aug	178.20	180.40	178.20	181.20s	+0.60
Oct	181.20	182.10	180.70	183.78s	+0.70
Dec	184.10	186.50	183.30	186.20s	+0.70
Feb	186.80	186.80	185.70	186.28s	+0.70
Apr	189.50	190.50	188.30	191.40s	+0.60
Jun	191.60	192.00	191.40	194.10s	+0.50
Aug	194.60	194.60	194.60	196.80s	+0.40

Sales estimated 7,000.
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

Feb. 9, 1978

WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.65	2.67	2.64	2.66¼	+.01¼
May	2.69	2.71¾	2.68½	2.71¼	+.01¼
Jul	2.72¾	2.75½	2.72½	2.74¾	+.01
Sep	2.77	2.79½	2.76½	2.79	+.01¼
Dec	2.84½	2.87½	2.84½	2.86½	+.01
Mar	2.93	2.94¾	2.93	2.94½	+.01

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.25½	2.26½	2.25	2.26	+.00¼
May	2.29	2.30¼	2.28½	2.29¾	+.00¼
Jul	2.28½	2.30½	2.28½	2.29¾	+.00¼
Sep	2.26¾	2.28¾	2.26½	2.28	+.01
Dec	2.26¼	2.27¾	2.25½	2.27¼	+.01
Mar	2.33½	2.36	2.33¼	2.35	+.01¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	5.60½	5.63¼	5.57	5.58½	—.02
May	5.68	5.72¼	5.66	5.67¼	—.02
Jul	5.73	5.78	5.72	5.74	—.01¼
Aug	5.74	5.79	5.74	5.75	—.02½
Sep	5.67½	5.69½	5.65¾	5.67½	—.00½
Nov	5.66¼	5.70	5.65	5.67	—.00¾
Jan	5.73	5.76½	5.72	5.74	—.00¼
Mar	5.79	5.84	5.79	5.81½	

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	20.30	20.40	20.15	20.22	—.13
May	20.20	20.22	20.03	20.06	—.20
Jul	20.10	20.22	20.00	20.00	—.18
Aug	20.05	20.15	19.95	19.98	—.18
Sep	19.75	19.90	19.75	19.75	—.05
Oct	19.40	19.60	19.37	19.40	—.06
Dec	19.35	19.55	19.31	19.40	—.03
Jan	19.38	19.50	19.30	19.37	
Mar	19.35	19.50	19.35	19.37	+.01

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	148.50	149.70	148.00	148.80	—.10
May	152.80	153.70	152.10	152.80	—.10
Jul	155.80	156.90	155.20	155.80	—.30
Aug	156.50	157.60	156.20	156.80	—.20
Sep	156.50	158.00	156.50	156.70	—1.10
Oct	157.00	157.50	156.50	157.00	—.50
Dec	158.80	159.40	158.30	159.00	—.50
Jan	.	.	.	159.40	—.20
Mar	.	.	.	161.00	+.90

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	481.00	487.30	481.00	487.30	+3.80
Mar	483.00	489.20	483.00	489.20	+3.70
Apr	485.50	492.80	484.00	492.50	+3.60
Jun	491.00	499.50	491.00	499.40	+3.80
Aug	499.00	506.50	498.70	506.40	+3.60
Oct	506.50	513.60	506.50	513.60	+3.60
Dec	512.50	520.80	513.50	520.80	+3.30
Feb	521.50	528.00	521.00	528.00	+3.50
Apr	528.50	536.00	528.50	535.70	+3.90
Jun	537.00	543.30	537.00	543.30	+4.10
Aug	544.00	550.70	544.00	550.70	+4. 0
Oct	551.90	558.10	551.90	558.10	+4.20
Dec	558.50	565.50	558.50	65.0	+4.10
Feb	567.00	573.00	566.0	573.00	+4.00
Apr	573.50	580.60	5735.0	580.60	+4.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	45.37	45.50	45.07	45.37	+ .22
Apr	44.40	44.85	44.12	44.72	+ .40
Jun	45.50	46.25	45.40	46.20	+ .60
Aug	45.95	46.30	45.67	46.25	+ .35
Oct	45.90	46.10	45.65	46.05	+ .18
Dec	46.20	46.45	45.97	46.35	+ .15
Jan	46.25	46.30	46.10	46.30	+ .15
Feb	46.20	46.42	46.10	46.40	+ .18

Sales: Feb 3090; April 5866; June 3631; Aug 1346; Oct 594; Dec 982; Jan 5; Feb 312.
Open interest: Feb 7881; April 22246; June 15782; Aug 7350; Oct 4549; Dec 4466; Jan 446; Feb 1788.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	49.10	49.87	49.00	49.72	+ .57
Apr	44.75	45.45	44.22	45.07	+ .22
Jun	46.90	47.05	45.75	46.85	+ .22
Jul	45.75	46.50	45.55	46.47	+ .30
Aug	42.50	43.12	42.30	43.05	+ .35
Oct	38.70	39.60	38.70	39.52	+ .72
Dec	39.00	39.72	38.90	39.60	+ .22
Feb	38.80	39.40	38.70	39.40	+ .30
Apr	37.80	38.25	37.80	38.25	

Sales: Feb 2496; April 3608; June 2355; July 724; Aug 290; Oct 162; Dec 26; Feb 8; April 2.
Open interest: Feb 4085; April 7989; June 6348; July 3158; Aug 1172; Oct 908; Dec 368; Feb 133; April 6.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	47.50	48.30	47.15	47.95	+ .45
Apr	43.50	44.10	43.50	43.90	+ .55
May	42.70	43.10	42.70	42.80	+ .45
Jun	44.80	45.10	44.60	44.90	+ .60
Jul				45.50	
Sep	51.50	51.50	50.80	51.15	— .10

Sales: March 210; April 113; May 60; June 11; July 0; Sep 6.
Open interest: March 552; April 487; May 487; June 195; July 9; Sep 59.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	68.10	69.97	67.45	69.97	+2.00
Mar	68.00	69.82	67.35	69.82	+2.00
May	68.10	70.07	67.40	70.07	+2.00
Jul	67.37	69.47	67.05	69.47	+2.00
Aug	64.12	66.12	63.90	66.12	+2.00

Sales: Feb 612; March 4424; May 2268; Jul 648; Aug 102.
Open interest: Feb 1066; March 3517; May 2637; Jul 1617; Aug 748.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Currency Rates

February 9, 1978

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.2585	4.3700	107.00*	46.345*	26.14y	—	6.8030*	115.18*	39.53*
Brussels (c)	32.78	63.395	15.546	6.720	3.7935*	14.5196	—	16.72875	5.7385
Frankfurt	2.1093	4.0765	—	43.04*	2.440x	93.43*	6.437*	107.60*	36.93*
London (z)	1.93445	—	4.0800	9.465	1671.75	4.3635	63.30	3.7365	11.0685
Milan	864.80	1671.35	409.78	177.23	—	383.04	26.28	441.07	151.35
Paris	4.900	9.4410	231.410*	—	5.6460x	216.260*	14.8880*	249.08*	85.50*
Zurich	1.9610	3.79015	92.9428*	40.0245*	0.2264	86.8468*	5 9827*	—	34.2179*

The following are dollar values as given in London: Danish krone: 5.72925; Escudo: 40.375; Israeli £: 15.35; Peseta: 80.895; Schilling: 15.135; Sw. krona. 4.6580; Yen: 241.40; Norw. krone: 5.1430; Fin. mark: 3.9730; Belgian financial franc: 32.77. Hong Kong $: 4.6080; Singapore $: 2.3385; 1 Canadian $: 0.90165 U.S. $.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
Feb. 9, 1978

	Today Bid Asked	Previous Bid Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	632 - 633	629.50- 630
3 months	645.50- 646	632.50- 634
Cathodes: spot	622 - 623	619 - 619.50
3 months	635 - 636	632 - 632.50
Tin: spot	6,395 -6,400	6,365 -6,370
3 months	6,280 -6,285	6,250 -6,260
Lead: spot	312 - 312.50	313 - 314
3 months	317.50- 318	320 - 320.50
Zinc: spot	249 - 250	247 - 247.50
3 months	252.50- 253	251 - 252
Silver: spot	251 - 251.30	252.80- 253
3 months	255.20- 255.40	256.70- 256.90

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
Feb. 9, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Mar	116.75	114.60	115.50-115.55	116.20-116.25
May	120.20	118.65	119.35-119.40	120.10-120.20
Aug	122.60	120.75	121.50-121.80	122.15-122.20
Oct	124.25	122.60	123.60-123.65	124.25-124.30
Dec	125.75	124.50	125.25-125.40	125.75-125.95
Mar	130	128.95	129.60-129.90	130 -130.45
May	133	—	132.50-132.90	133 -133.25
2,898 lots of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Mar	1596	1552	1592 -1595	1564 -1566
May	1505	1470	1449½-1449½	1483 -1484
Jul	1482	1448	1473½-1480	1457 -1460
Sep	1475	1430	1470 -1474	1441 -1442
Dec	1445½	1410	1445 -1445½	1421 -1422
Mar	1420	1396	1420 -1421	1400 -1405
May	1389	1385	1400 -1410	1385 -1390
5,118 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Mar	1859	1825	1828 -1829	1840 -1843
May	1698	1659	1660 -1661	1678 -1680
Jul	1600	1551	1553 -1558	1582 -1584
Sep	1550	1503	1550 -1465	1538 -1539
Nov	1500	1465	1450 -1460	1488 -1490
Jan	No trade		1420 -1430	1435 -1480
Mar	1400	—	1370 -1401	1385 -1430
2,232 lots of 5 tons.				

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric tons)
Feb. 9, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	1,100	1,095	1,100-1,120	+15
May	1,117	1,100	1,113-1,115	— 4
Jul			1,115-1,140	— 5
Aug	1,128	1,125	1,132-1,139	— 8
Oct	1,155	1,150	1,151-1,159	—12
Nov	—	—	1,152-1,162	— 3
Dec	—	—	1,205-1,225	+ 5
Mar	—	—	1,220-1,260	+25
435 lots of of 50 tons.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,470	1,440	1,446-1,460	+ 4
May	1,475	1,445	1,443-1,445	— 2
Jul	—	—	Unq.- —	— 5
Sep	1,450	1,440	1,440-1,450	—21
Dec	—	—	1,400- —	+20
Mar	—	—	1,388-1,430	—10
51 lots of 10 tons.				

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	88.30	87.70	88.30	86.30
Brussels	96.11	95.68	97.74	95.07
Frankfurt	150.30	150.46	151.29	147.31
London 30	473.30	468.40	497.30	458.10
London 500	222.53	218.38	234.32	215.10
Milan	60.87	61.06	61.21	55.45
Paris	92.90	93.50	98.10	89.40
Sydney	469.50	468.28	479.43	461.66
Tokyo (n)	385.35	385.62	388.62	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5148.12	5144.63	5148.12	4867.91
Zurich	337.60	336.70	337.60	292.80

(n) new. (o) old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	6⅞-7	3½-3¾	¼-½	7¼-7½
2 M.	7¼-7⅜	3½-3¾	½-⅞	7 11/16-7 13/16
3 M.	7 3/16-7 5/16	3½-3¾	⅝-⅞	7 11/16-7 13/16
6 M.	7 7/16-7 9/16	3½-3¾	1⅛-1¼	8¼-8⅜
1 Y.	7¾-7⅞	3½-3⅝	1⅞-2	8 7/16-8 9/16

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Feb. 9, 1978

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	5½	5⅞
AFAProt	5½	6½
AID Inc	17½	19½
AVM Cp	2⅝	3⅛
AddisnW	8½	9
AdvRoss	2⅝	3
AdvMicr	22½	23¼
Alberts	8¾	9¾
AlexAlex	46¾	47¼
Alicoinc	16¼	17¼
AllynB	16¼	16¾
AFinCp	14⅜	14⅞
AFurnit	3 7-16	3 11-16
AGreet	11⅜	11¾
AMicros	12½	13
ATvCom	40	41
AWeldng	10½	11½
Amferre	2¼	2 7-16
Anadite	6⅛	6½
AnheusB	19⅛	19¾
AntaCp	7⅛	7⅝
ArdMay	1⅞	2
ArkWGs	16⅜	17⅜
AssdCola	19	19¾
BAtlGasLt	16	16⅝
BairdAt	5⅜	5⅞
BangHE	15	15½
BkamRt	10¾	11¼
BasicRs	5⅞	6⅜
BassettF	17	17¾
BBaylsMk	9½	10
bbeeline	7	7⅜
BetzLab	28½	29¼
BibbCo	8½	9
BirdSon	26	27½
Birtchr	2⅛	2½
BlkHillP	23⅜	24⅛
Bonanza	3⅞	4⅛
Brinks	5¾	6¼
BrookS	23	24
BrwTom	19	19½
BBrwning	9½	10½
Buckbee	3⅞	4⅜
Buckeye	9⅞	10⅜
BurnupS	4½	4⅞
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwCp	5¾	6⅛
BCapInAir	2⅛	2½
BCaptech	6¾	7¼
BCareCp	5¼	6¼
BCenVtPS	15¼	15⅝
BChmLea	18½	19
ChesUtl	11¼	12
CircleF	5⅝	6⅜
CitzUtA	34⅝	34⅞
CitzUtB	32¼	33
ClarkJL	20	30½
ClowCp	9⅞	10⅜
ColoVent	½	1¼
ComCIH	12¾	13⅛
CmlShr	27½	29
CmwTel	30	31½
ConnGen	47½	48
CoaPap	32½	33½
Crawfd	16¼	17
CrossCo	34¾	35
CotlrFed	¾	1½
DanlyM	18⅜	19⅜
DataDLb	5⅜	6⅛
Data 100	9¾	10¼
BDaytMal	23½	25
Decorin	2⅝	2⅞
DeklbAg	18½	19½
DeLuxC	24¼	25
DelCanT	14½	15½
DetIntB	23	23⅜
DewbyEl	⅞	1⅜
DiaCrys	18½	19¼
DknCru	21	22½
Docutel	2⅞	3⅛
DollrGn	11¼	11⅝
BDonldgn	20¾	21½
DorchGs	10⅛	10⅝
DoyleDB	17¼	18¼
DunkinD	8⅞	9¼
Duriron	18⅝	19¾
Eberline	5⅜	5⅞
EconLab	19¾	20¼
ElPasEl	11⅞	12
ElderBe	7	7⅜
EleNucl	6	6⅜
ElModul	4½	5½
EnrDev	19½	20¼
Entwistl	2½	3¼
EqtOil	17½	18½
EthanAl	16¼	17
FabriT	1⅛	1⅜
FldUnLf	24¾	25¼
BFinarht	7⅝	8
bftBkSys	35	35⅝
FtBostn	15	15⅝
FtEmpSt	8¾	9¼
FtWnFin	3¼	3½
BFlickgr	10½	11
FlaWatU	⅝	1
ForestO	18⅜	18¾
FormIgH	3½	4
FrankCp	7⅝	8⅛
FrankEl	13½	14
Frndlce	12⅝	13⅛
GnRlEst	4	6⅝
GnReins	150	154
GovEFn	11¾	12½
GraCtls	38⅝	39⅜
GreenMt	12¼	12⅝
GreyAdv	28	31
GifInist	14½	16
Gyrodyn	2⅞	3⅛
HrpRow	13⅝	14¼
HartfNt	14⅛	14⅝
HarvedF	17¼	18
Hobbm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	11⅜	12⅛
HorizRs	⅜	⅞
HudsPap	32½	34½
HyattCp	9⅞	10¼
HyattInt	5⅜	5⅝
IndNucl	3⅜	3⅝
Infraind	2⅛	2⅝
IntelCp	42½	44
IntrcEnr	7½	8½
Intermk	5⅜	5⅝
IntmtGs	17½	18
InkWgh	6½	6⅞
IwaSoUt	26	26½
JamWPr	4⅞	5⅜
Jamsby	12¾	13½
JiffyFd	½	1
JoslynM	15¼	16½
KalsSti pf	18⅜	19⅛
Kalvar	1	1⅜
KamanA	28	28⅝
KampAm	8½	9
bkateGre	⅝	1⅛
Kaysam	7	8
KearnyT	10⅝	11
KellySv	33	34½
Keuffel	12¼	13¼
BKeyeFib	14⅜	15
KeyCusF	4	4½
KeysInt	15⅞	16⅛
KingInt	6⅞	7⅝
SnapeV	17	18
Lancaln	24¼	25
blandRes	1⅝	2⅛
BLaneCo	16¼	17¼
LtdStor	22¼	23
LinBcst	24⅝	25⅛
Logetrn	7½	8¼
MadsGE	16⅛	16⅝
MajerRt	15-16	1⅛
Mallkrt	29¼	30¼
MgtAsst	10¾	11¼
MaulLP	14⅜	15⅛
McCorm	14	14½
McQuay	14⅝	15½
Mardiny	1⅞	2⅜
MidsxW	22¼	23¼
BMdldCap	2⅝	3
bmidlRes	⅝	13-16
MidlBks	23½	24½
Millior	21⅞	22¼
MissVIG	17	18
MoniCol	6⅛	6½
MooreS	11¼	11⅝
MoorePd	14⅜	15⅜
MorgRes	2⅝	3⅛
Mostek	14⅜	14¾
BMotchM	11	12
MotClub	7	7½
Mueller	16½	17½
NaragCp	17	18
NatGOil	14½	15½
NatLibly	8¼	8⅝
NSecRsh	5¼	5⅜
BNwideRE	8	9
NJNGas	16⅛	16⅝
Nielsn A	22¼	22¾
Nielsn B	22	22½
NoCarGs	11	11⅜
NoEOI un	45¾	46½
BNwstPS	18⅜	18⅝
Noxell	17	17½
OgilvyM	37⅜	38½
OhFerro	9¼	10⅛
OtterTP	21⅞	22⅜
OversAir	5⅛	5½
PCA Int	11	11½
PabstB	22⅝	22⅞
PacGaR	20¼	21
PauleyP	5⅜	6½
PeerMf	9⅝	10½
PenaEnt	16	16½
PeterHH	14	14⅜
Petrolit	32¼	33¼
Pettibon	27¼	22¼
PiedAvt	7	7½
PierceSS	4⅝	4⅞
Pinkrtn	25¼	26
PionHI	18⅝	18⅞
Plastine	3	4
PogoPd	13⅜	13⅞
Possis	1⅛	1⅞
Progrp	1⅛	1⅜
PbSvNC	10⅝	11
PuritBen	17¼	18
bputDCap	6¼	6½
Qualimns	3½	3⅞
RagenPr	5½	6
Rahall	19½	20¼
Raychm	48½	50½
Raymnd	20½	21½
RacgEqp	8⅜	8¾
RoadEx	30¼	31
RobbMy	21¼	22¼
oseion	2½	3¼
Rouse	7⅛	7⅝
RusStov	15⅛	15⅝
Sadlier	2⅞	3⅛
ScanDat	1⅛	1⅜
ScrippH	30½	32½
SeisDelt	4½	4⅞
SevenUp	25½	26¼
Shawmt	28⅝	29¼
SnpOnTl	27½	28¼
SolidStS	4	5
SCalWtr	14¾	15½
SwGsCp	11⅛	11½
BSwElSv	17	17¾
Standyn	31½	32¼
BStdRegis	22	22⅞
StanHP	16¼	17¼
SterlSt	5¼	5⅝
StrawCl	27	28½
SuperEl	7⅝	7¾
TIME DC	5⅝	6¼
TacoBell	31	31⅜
Tampax	35¾	36¾
Tennant	29	31
Tiffany	12⅞	13⅜
Tiprary	13⅛	13⅝
ToscoCp	4¼	4½
BTrnsOcO	13¼	14
TricoPd	41	42
TrfinOG	5⅛	5⅝
TysonFd	19	19¾
UnMcGll	8	9
bus surg	12⅞	13¼
US Trck	14	14½
UVaBsh	20	20½
UpPenP	18½	19¼
ValyGag	10⅛	10⅝
BVanDusn	9⅝	10½
VanceSn	5	5½
Velcro	8⅞	9¼
VaNBsh	20	21
WadsPb	30½	31½
WsgNGs	15⅜	16¼
WbbRs	16½	17¼
WshtWa	12⅞	13⅛
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
WigInMg	7⅝	8¼
WellsGs	4	4½
WinMig	3	3⅝
WstmdCl	41¾	42½
WoodLot	25¼	26
bwwengy	5⅛	5⅝
WrightW	7⅝	8¼
ZionUta	28¼	29¼

European Gold Markets

Feb. 9, 1978

	Open	Close	N.C
London	174.00	172.85	—1
Zurich	174.375	172.875	—2
Paris (12.5 kilo)	181.25	179.21	—4

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	22.70
Albert Heijn	101
Algembank	338.50
Amrobank	68.50
A'dam Rub	76
Fokker	16.50
Heineken	107.20
H.V.A.	43
Hoogovens	26
K.L.M.	128
Nat Nederl	108.10
Pakhoed	46
Philips'	25.70
Robeco	167.60
Rolinco	118
Royal Dutch	126.70
Unilever	123.40
Van Ommer	146.50
Ver Mach	43

Brussels

Arbed	2,150
Brux-Lamb	1,412
Cock Ougree	348
Electrobel	6,210
GB-Inno-BM	1,905
Hoboken	2,565
Pétrofina	4,075
Ph Gevaert	1,230
Soc Générale	1,912
Solvay	2,480
Un Minière	706

Frankfurt

AEG	92.20
BASF	139
Bayer	137.20
Commerzbk	226.30
Conti Gummi	81.30
Daimler	316.50
Demag	165
Deutbank	312
DresdeBk	251.20
Hoechst	127.10
Hoesch	43.80
Karstd	292
Kauhof	198
KHD	175.50
Lufthansa	111.10
Mannesmann	174
Metallgesell	231
Neckermann	112.50
RWE new	208.50
Schering	263
Siemens	297.20
Thyssen	124
Varta	176.50
Veba	118.60
Volkswagen	271.70

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.56
Anglo-Am	8.30
Barclay Bk	3.22
Beecham Gr	6.37
BICC	1.05
Boots	2.05
Bowater	.171
Brit-Am-Tob	2.97
Brit-Oxyg	0.67
Brit Pet	7.84
Burmah	0.54
CadburySc	0.54
Chartered	1.24
Courtaulds	1.24
DeBeers D	2.94
Decca Rec	4.34
Distillers	1.76
Dunlop	0.87
E Mus Ind	1.77
GEC	2.62
FreeStGed	£19.25
GKN	2.79
Glaxo Gr	5.70
Gold Fields	1.84
Gt Un St	2.8
Guinness	1.8
Hawker-Sidd	1.8
Hudson Bay	511.8
Imp Chem	3.5
Impc	0.5
Mark&Spen	1.4
Metal Box	3.0
Nichols	0.7
Plessey	0.5
Rand Mines	0.4
Rank Org	2.8
Royal Dutch	38
R.T Z.	1.4
Shell	5.6
Thorn (A)	3.4
Tube Invest	3.6
Union Carb	2.5
Vickers	1.8
War L3½	0.36
West Deep	19.4
West Drief	526.0
West Hold	272
West Min	0.5
Woolworth	0.6
ZCI	0.1

Milan

Bastogi	42
ERBA	78
EreMarelli	12
Fiat	1,96
Finsider	8
Generali	35,58
IFI	2,02
Italgas	64
Italsider	12
LaRinas	4
Montedis	14
Olivetti	99
Pirelli	2,19
Snia Visco	57

Paris

Air Liquide	23
Alimentaire	8
Aquitaine	31
BSN	33
Carrefour	1,22
Cim Lafarge	13
Cie Bancaire	23
CFP	9
CGE	26
CCF	10
Ferodo	36
Imétal	5
L'Oréal	46
Mach Bull	26
Michelin	1,051
Moët-Henn	330
Moulinex	129
Paribas	135
PUK	68
Penarroya	31
Perrier	127
Peugeot	257
Rh Poulenc	51
Sacilor	17
St Gobain	118
Suez	286
Téléméçan	520
Thomson	126
Usinor	18

Zurich

Ciba Geigy	1,4
Alusuisse	2,4
Buehrle	1,7
B Boveri	1,6
Cr Suisse	2,4
Fischer	8
HofRochN	9,1
Nestlé	3,7
Sandoz	4,1
Sté B Suisse	4
Sulzer	2,9
U.B. Suisse	3,5

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Feb. 9, 1978

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Boeing	410,100	30⅛	+1¼
DeereCo	265,800	24⅛	— ¾
AmTT	199,200	59¾	— ⅜
FordMot	183,300	42¾	+ ¼
Marsh Field	181,100	30⅛	— ⅞
SeabWld Air	174,600	7¼	+ ⅜
Westgh El	159,300	18½	— ¼
Howrd John	153,600	11⅛	— ⅛
US Steel	153,400	28	+ ¼
AmFin Sys	150,800	7¼	
SearsRb	145,500	26⅛	— ½
Bucy Erie	138,900	18	—1
Gen Elec	138,300	47½	— ½
Tex Util	132,500	20⅛	— ½
Itek Corp	131,200	27⅛	+2⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationa Close
Volume (in millions)	17.94	21.30
Advanced	571	95
Declined	786	451
Unchanged	466	446
Total issues	1823	1855
New highs	33	36
New lows	23	24

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	781.19	783.00	774.43	777.81	— 4.85
20 Trn	213.87	214.99	212. 6	213.38	— 1.17
15 Util	105.89	106.26	105.18	105.62	— 0.50
65 Stk	273.88	274.79	271.69	272.93	— 1.58

Standard & Poor

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	98.96	89.84	98.30	—0.53
Industrials	100.12	98.90	99.48	—0.61
Utilities	52.63	52.01	52.29	—0.24
Finance	10.56	10.41	10.49	—0.01
Transportation	13.37	13.19	13.23	—0.14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	50.22	50.07	50.11	—0.24
Industrials	53.71	53.61	53.64	—0.27
Transportation	39.75	39.61	39.61	—0.27
Utilities	39.32	39.28	39.31	—0.15
Finance	51.23	51.13	51.22	—0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 8	135,972	207,886	805
Feb. 7	104,639	180,653	763
Feb. 6	109,747	163,429	835
Feb. 3	150,383	211,034	937
Feb. 2	148,735	224,253	835

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	99,800	28⅞	— ⅜
AmSafty Eq	80,800	8⅝	— ¼
Thomson	46,100	38⅛	— ⅛
Swest GFin	44,300	8⅝	+1⅛
Synte Corp	41,700	21	
CubicCp	40,700	16⅜	+ ⅞
AlldArt Ind	36,700	2⅞	
Crutchr Res	36,000	13⅜	+ ¼
WolfHow B	35,100	3⅛	+ ⅛
AngloCo Ltd	33,400	8⅛	— ⅛
Colon Coml	33,400	11⅛	+ ⅞
Approx final total		2,330,000	
Stock sales year ago		3,020,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
124.33	123.92	124.33	+0.18

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—33

AmFin Sys
AmFinSy pf
AmGen Ins
AGin 1.80pf
AMIC Corp
Ampco Pitt
Arcata Nat
Bayuk Cig
Boeing
BuddCo pf
Diebold In
Dreyfus Cp
Dymo Ind
Fairch Ind
Fuqua pf.60w
GtNorIron
Hanes Corp
HoovrUniv
Itek Corp
LMI Inv
Mahsuh El
Metromed
NatPresto
Pet Inc
Petinc pf
Petinc 2dpf
SeabWld Air
Southdwn
Southdwn pf
TexPac Ld
Triang Pac
Un Guanty
Waste Mgmt

NEW LOWS—23

Assd DGds
Bendix pf
Benef 5.50pf
Bucy Erie
ConracCp
Cyprus Min
Emerson El
Gen Food
Hercule Inc
Homestke
IntT&T pfO
KaisrAl 66pf
Mead pfB
OhE 7.24pf
Pac PowLt
PhEl 7.85pf
Schera Plgh
Shaklee
Square D
Texas Inst
Texgif 3pf
WnUn 4.60pl
Westvaco

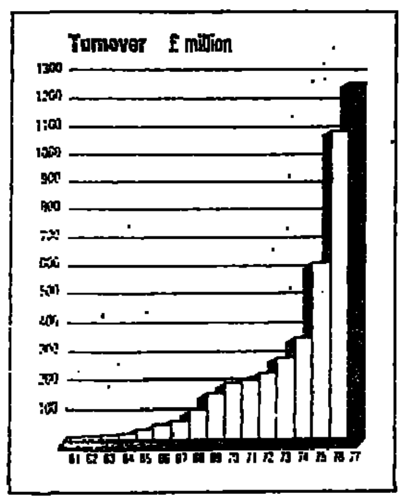
ELF Sales Rise

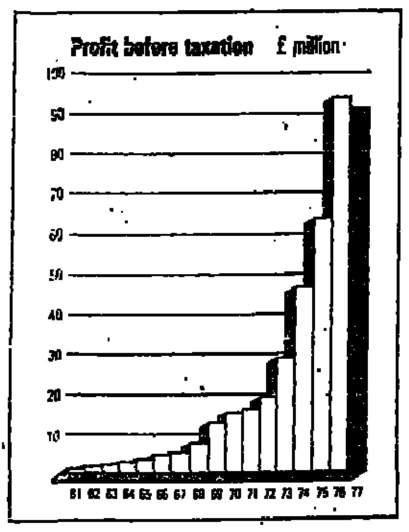
PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—Sté Nationale ELF-Aquitaine, the French state-controlled oil group, posted net sales for the parent company and its major subsidiaries in 1977 of 40.037 billion francs, up by 11.3 per cent from 35.972 billion a year before.

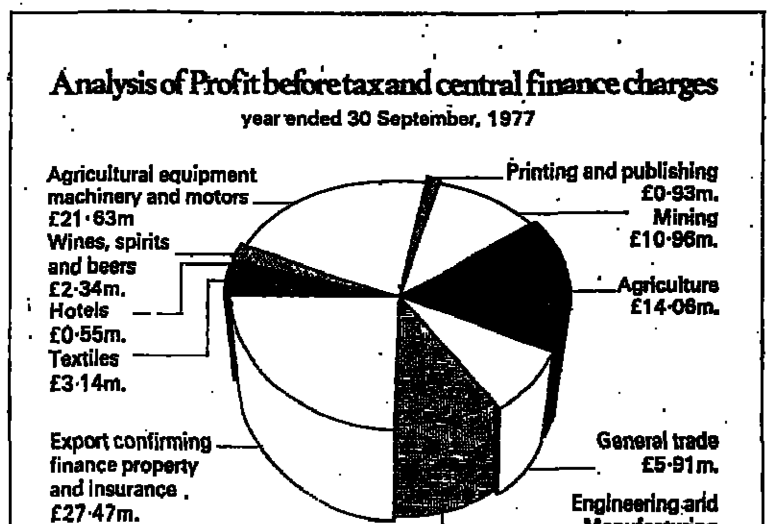
Harrods, Knightsbridge, London, SW1.

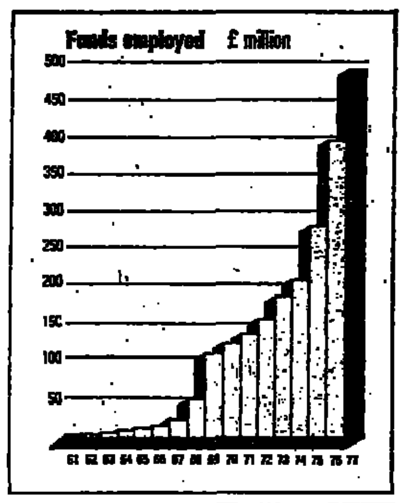
Volkswagen Golf

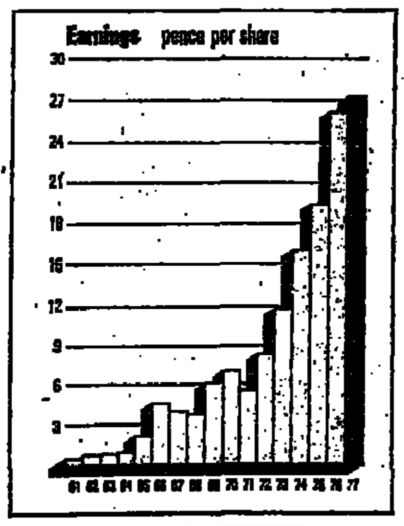
The London Metropole Hotel











Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 9

— 12 Month — High.	Low.	Stock Div in $	Yld	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9½	5⅝	AE Plst .10e	1.1	8	46	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
5¾	4½	AAV .32	6.9	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
13½	9⅞	ASPRO .64	5.2	6	9	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
2⅛	13-16	ATI			3	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
12	8⅝	AVC .40	5.7	7	6	10½	10½	10½	
18¾	11¼	AVX .32	1.7	9	16	u19¼	19⅛	19¼+	½
5¾	2⅝	AZL		2	14	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	AcmeU .32	3.2	12	4	10	10	10 —	⅛
9⅝	4½	Action .28b	5.9	7	2	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
8	3⅝	ActonCp		8	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
20½	12⅞	AdobeO .16	.9	22	19	18¾	18¼	18½—	½
2⅝	1⅜	AeslsCp		5	45	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
2⅝	1½	Aeronca		59	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
9⅝	6¼	AffilHsp .24	3.7	7	1	6½	6½	6½+	¼
8¼	5¾	AllerStx .28	3.9	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	AlskAir .17t	4.5	6	40	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
3	1⅝	AlbaW .10e	3.5	8	16	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
7¼	4¾	Alcolac .32e	5.3	9	1	6	6	6	
5¾	3⅝	AllegAir		2	28	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	AlldArt			264	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
5¼	2¼	Alphaind		7	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	5⅝	Altamil .10e	1.2	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅛	⅝	AltecCp			2	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
19¾	11¼	AlterFd .50	2.6	10	9	19⅛	19	19	
51	46¼	Alcoa pf3.75	8.1		z400	46½	46¼	46½—	¼
55¼	44	Amdhl .40	.8	15	62	49	48¼	48½—	½
4	2½	AmAgro			32	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
8½	4¾	AmBilt .25	4.3		1	5¾	5¾	5¾+	⅛
24⅛	14	AmBrd wi			50	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7½	5¾	ABusPd .28	3.8	7	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1¼	¾	AmCapCp			10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9¼	6⅝	AContrl .48a	5.3	9	3	9	9	9	
9⅝	7	AGarPd .34	3.7	8	18	⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
6⅝	3½	AIntPict		7	26	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
4⅛	2¼	AIsrael .11r	4.4	3	19	2½	2⅜	2½	
10½	7¼	AMzeA .44	5.5	7	7	8	8	8	
8⅝	4½	AMotIn .20	2.5	7	8	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
37⅝	27⅝	AmPetf 2.20	7.3	8	17	30⅛	29¾	30⅛+	⅛
11¾	7⅜	APrecs .36a	3.8	6	1	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
9	4½	ASafEq .22e	2.6	7	745	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
14¾	5½	ASciE .04e	.5		2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
9½	4⅝	AmTec .35r	4.2	5	29	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
14	11	AUtilS .92	6.7		10	13¾	13¾	13¾	
8½	2⅝	AngloC .15e	1.9	10	303	8¼	7⅞	8 —	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Ankren .28	4.2	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4⅞	Anthon .27t	4.6	4	30	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	AplDta .04e	.4	8	10	6	9	9	
7⅝	3¾	ApldDev			13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8	3⅝	Armin .12	1.6		14	7½	7⅜	7½	
9½	5⅛	ArrowE .10e	1.1	4	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	Arundel		5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛

6¾	4⅝	Virco .16	3.0	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
6¼	2¾	Vishay		9	18	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4⅜	2¼	VisualG .10	3.1	6	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
3¼	2	Vol Mer .10e	3.6	14	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
17½	9¼	Voplex .40a	2.7	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
4½	2⅝	VulcCp .10e	2.9	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	7¼	Vulcinc .50	6.0	4	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
15½	11⅝	Vulcinc pf 1	7.0		2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛

W

36⅝	22⅛	WUI 1	3.4	7	26	29½	29¼	29¼—	⅜
8⅝	6½	Wecknht .40	5.4	7	57	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛

9⅞	4½	TeleCm .44	5.2	6	15	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
11¾	9⅝	Telscl .40	4.2	10	5	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	2⅜	Tenneco wt			59	7⅝	2⅞	7⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Tenney		12	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
16⅝	11¼	Teradyn		13	10	16⅝	16¾	16¾	
13⅝	9	TerraC .80	8.5	7	37	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
17	11⅛	TelraT		19	13	16	15⅝	16 +	½
22⅝	14⅝	Thoms .20e	.8	11	445	24½	24¼	24¼—	½
19¾	14¼	Thoms wi			90	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
15-16	½	ThorCn			1	¾	¾	¾—	1-16
5¼	2⅝	ThreeD .10r	3.1	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅝	7¾	Thriftm .20e	1.5	4	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Tidwell		10	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments *not designated as regular* are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra *or extras.* b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid *in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock* dividend or split up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. *r—Declared or* paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-*distribution.*

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid he year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Feb 8, 1978

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
39646	Oakwood P	$5¼	495	5	— ¼
5080	Ocelot B	$14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
5348	Oshawa A	470	460	465	
7585	Pamour A	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3300	PanCan P	$32⅝	32	32⅛	
94	Patino N V	$16½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
4000	Pembina	$6	6	6	
708	Petrofina	$22	21¾	22 +	⅜
2625	Pine Point	$23	22¾	22¾	
550	Pitts C	$6½	6¼	6¼	
1280	Placer	$20½	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
12181	Ram	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	
637	Redpath A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
6780	Reed Oslr A	$9	9	9 +	¼
1500	Reichhold	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17250	Revnu Prp	89	82	84 —	6
2758	Roman	$25	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
2758	Rothman	$18¼	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
903	Sceptre	$8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3108	Scotts A	$9	9	9 +	¼
15191	Shell Can	$16½	15⅞	16⅛+	¼
48215	Sherritt A	$5½	480	495	+15
44862	Siebens	$29⅝	27⅞	28½+	1⅛
5495	Simpsons	480	470	478	
1441	Simpson S	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
1080	Slater Stl	$7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
4800	Southm A	$20⅝	20¾	20¾+	¼
500	St Brodcst	$10	10	10	
18735	Stelco A	$23	22⅞	23	
1900	Steep R	236	235	235	
380	Tara	$13½	13¼	13¼	
20	Teck Cor A	$6	6	6 —	⅛
180	Teck Cor B	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
1100	Teledyne	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
15600	Upp Can	278	267	270	
676	Un Carb'd	$17	17	17 +	⅜
1180	Vestgron	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13900	Voyager P	$14½	14¼	14½+	⅜
3150	Weldwod	$11½	11¼	11½+	½
6025	Walburne	$20⅝	20½	20¾+	¼
3300	West Mine	415	405	415	+ 5
150	Westnhse	$23½	23½	23½+	¼
750	Weston	$14¼	14	14¼+	½
300	Woodwd A	$16¾	16¾	16¾	
8600	Yk Bear	435	430	435	+ 5

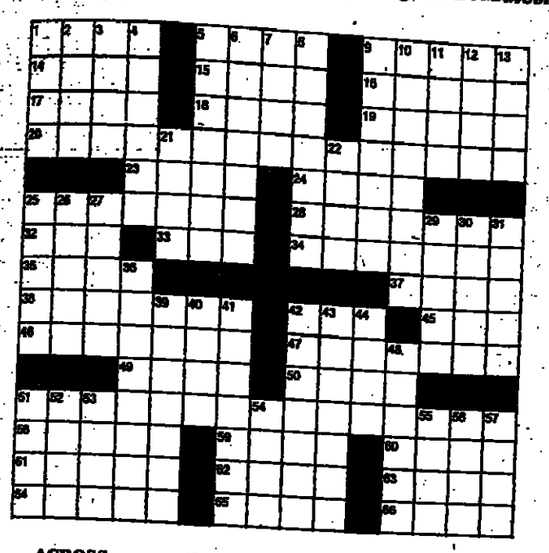
Total sales 3,010,761 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
150	Dom Bridg	$24	24	24 +	½
600	Dom TelA	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	¼
1000	FCA Int	210	210	210	+4
300	Gaz Metro	$ 5	5	5	
1450	Imasco	$30	29¾	30 +	⅜
1167	Power Cp	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	⅛
2165	Price Co	$11¼	11⅛	11¼+	¼
500	RoyTrst A	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
428	Steinbrg A	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
3526	Zellers	$ 7⅝	7¼	7¼	

Total sales 502,364 shares.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 V.I.P. in Tehran
5 Soprano Calvé
9 French ecclesiastics
14 Welles role
15 Word with runner or block
16 Enraged
17 Feminine nickname
18 Annul
19 Dull finish
20 Hypocrite
23 "— Laughing," Irvin S. Cobb's autobiography
24 Arduous journey
25 Clear instruction
28 Intrinsic nature
32 Divers information
33 Mateiot's milieu
34 Base coward
35 Ram down
37 For men only
38 Did calisthenics
42 Bad —, German spa
45 Relative of st.
46 Earn
47 Blotched in coloring
49 Earth
50 — -dieu (kneeling bench)
51 "Dangerous" school product
58 Restrain
59 Convex moldings
60 Short piece of wool
61 Figure of speech
62 College subj.
63 Ancient Peruvian
64 Less wild
65 Miffed
66 Kind of pearl

DOWN

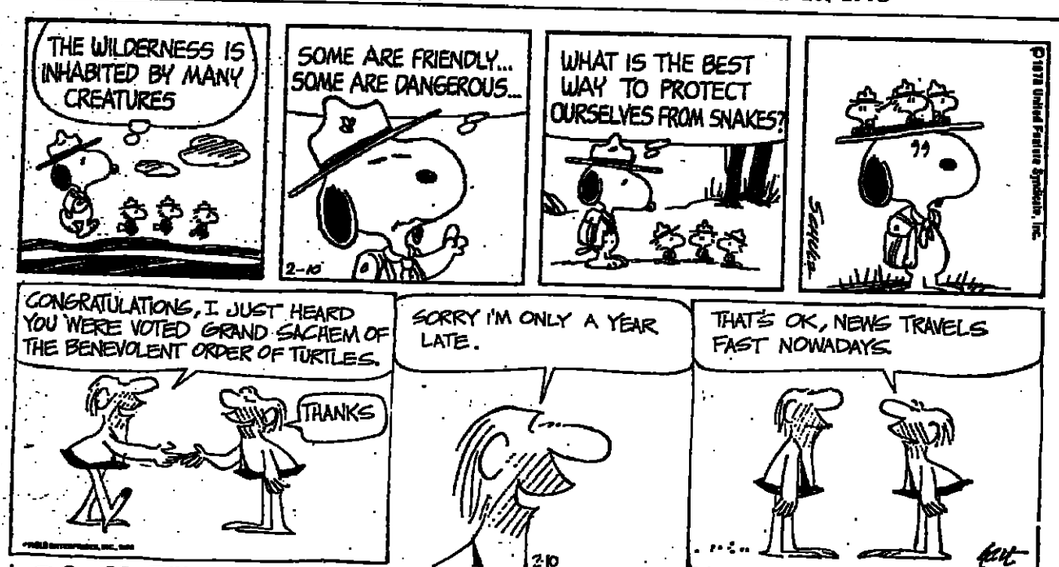
1 Take an oblique course
2 "Music — charms . . ."
3 Prefix with freeze or knock
4 Like some arguments
5 Scholarly
6 Centaur or Minotaur
7 Fabricated
8 Taken for one's own
9 Wanting in purpose
10 Categorizes
11 Hotel feature
12 Diminutive suffix
13 Expert in divination
21 Midterm event
22 Dipper milieu
25 Paired
26 "Lizzie Borden took —. . ."
27 Contents of an onomasticon
29 South African province
30 Long for
31 Bordered
36 Influence
39 Hambletonian entrant
40 Iniquitous
41 Takes out
42 Beethoven's "The — Concerto"
43 Mass of boulders, etc. left by a glacier
44 Agitate
48 Where "deuce" means "even"
51 Came to earth
52 Kind of bean
53 Moslem V.I.P.
54 Gone bonkers
55 "Last Days of Pompeii" heroine
56 Agreeable
57 Happy

WEATHER

	C.	F.	
ALGARVE	12	54	Rain
AMSTERDAM	—3	27	Cloudy
ANKARA	7	45	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	56	Fair
BERLIN	12	54	Storms
BORDEAUX	—1	30	Fog
BOULOGNE	—3	26	Fog
BRUSSELS	—2	28	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	0	32	Snow
BUDAPEST	—3	27	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Fair
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	Unavailable
DUBLIN	2	36	Snow
EDINBURGH	1	34	Cloudy
FLORENCE	7	45	Fog
FRANKFURT	—1	30	Cloudy
GENEVA	0	32	Fog
HELSINKI	—9	16	Fair
ISTANBUL	2	36	Snow
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Fog
LONDON	1	34	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Rain
MADRID	3	46	Fair
MIAMI	19	66	Cloudy
MILAN	1	34	Fog
MONTREAL	—13	8	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—5	23	Fog
MUNICH	—4	25	Fog
NEW YORK	—3	27	Cloudy
NICE	8	46	Cloudy
OSLO	—8	18	Fair
PARIS	0	32	Cloudy
PRAGUE	—5	23	Snow
ROME	7	45	Fog
SOFIA	2	36	Fair
STOCKHOLM	—5	23	Cloudy
TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
TUNIS	14	57	Fair
VIENNA	—4	25	Cloudy
WARSAW	—6	21	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Fair
ZURICH	—3	27	Fair

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT others at 1200 GMT)

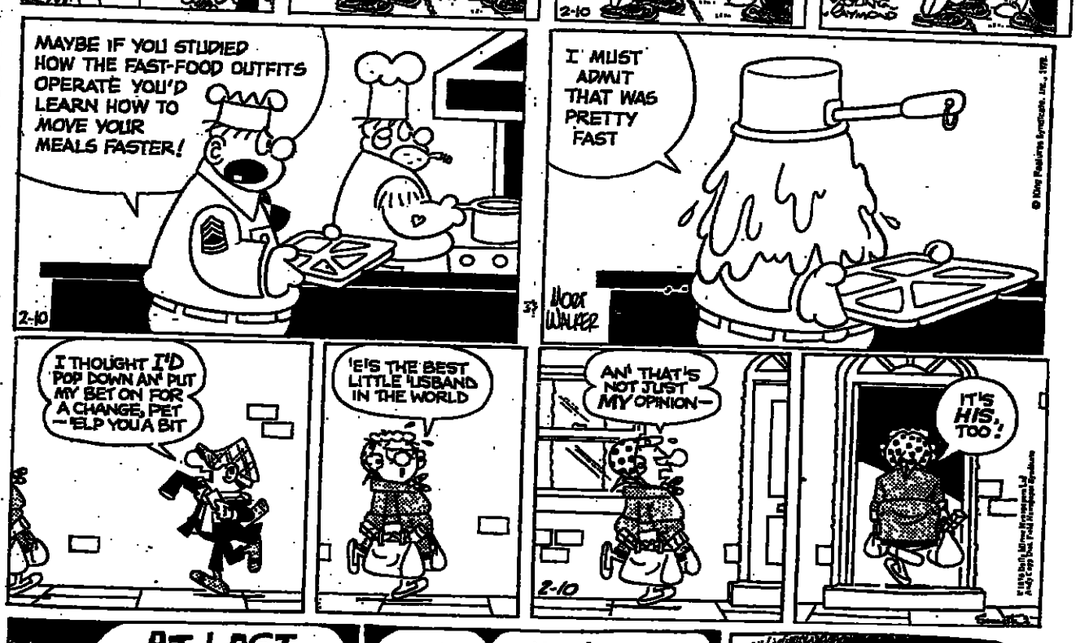
PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID — REX MORGAN M.D. — RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MUBIE
AMGUT
NODWIS
GRAHAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE WAS A "___-___!" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LINGO BUILT JESTER DABBLE
Answer: How you might feel when you open the mail on the first of the month—"BILL-IOUS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

A LONELY RACE

The Autobiography of Bobby Seale

Foreword by James Baldwin. Times Books. 238 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE LAST we heard from Bobby Seale, former chairman of the Black Panther party, was in 1973, when he drew a surprising 43,719 votes, compared with 77,476 cast for the winner, in a runoff campaign for the mayoralty of Oakland, Calif. What became of him afterward?

According to the conclusion of his autobiography, "A Lonely Rage," he declined the chance to run for mayor a second time—because he had lost the "desire to continue fighting" and in any case couldn't see much future for the Black Panther party—and shortly after escaped his bodyguard and the other trappings of leadership and left Oakland with a woman companion to become an ordinary person, get an ordinary job, "build a house, grow a garden, do some canning and barbecue some meat. Raise our children ... it's just something I want to do."

On the other hand, according to the jacket blurb of "A Lonely Rage," Seale "disappeared to write this book." Because we have the book in hand, we are inclined to believe the writing version, which suggests that in his own account of things Seale is posturing, just a little.

This, of course, is nothing new. Bobby Seale always had a genius for posturing—or public theater, as it was more politely named in the heyday of the countercultural movement. Though he had long had an interest in, and had worked at, becoming a stand-up comedian, his talent first became evident to the public in 1967, when Seale led a group of armed Panthers to the spectators' gallery of the State Assembly in Sacramento in order to advertise the right of black people to bear arms.

Then came the conspiracy trial in Chicago, where Seale shrewdly maneuvered Judge Julius J. Hoffman into having him bound and gagged before a bewildered nation. Then the New Haven trial for murder. Then the mayoralty campaign, in which he got more votes than any black in Oakland ever had before. Whatever the integrity of his motives for action—and many believed, and still do, that it was considerable—Seale was a master of the dramatic gesture.

His autobiography reveals he worked at this vocation hard and from the very beginning. In what is otherwise the fairly standard story of a poor, black boy growing up in Texas and California, we find him already as a child playing the role of playground justice-dispenser as he tries "to look real mean and mad in the face, as I'd seen in the movies."

Even as a successful revolutionary leader, he is still cultivating the art of posture. Here he is in prison, in New Haven, using the game of whist as a prop for his role of leadership:

"When my down came, I played whist skillfully and professionally, like I had learned. I had to let them know and make them feel I was not just Bobby Seale, but I was also a prisoner like them. Ultimately, they had to identify with the issues. Also, I could tell these dudes got a real bang out of playing and winning at cards—and I had to righteously, skillfully, win a few of these card games, indulging in their daily jail interests, so that when some necessary action had to come about, they would move and do as I instructed."

None of this would seem quite so calculating and superficial if Seale bothered to explain what "the real issues" were and how he arrived at an understanding of them. But he is not really very good at articulating his thoughts and feelings. He was originally drawn to Huey Newton, his cohort in founding the party, because Newton argued "in seemingly very philosophical words about the civil-rights laws the NAACP was trying to get for us—all being a waste." Seale himself becomes effective as an organizer when "I learned to debate, to argue logically according to the newfound knowledge I had achieved"—though what this knowledge is he never says. He simply drops a lot of revolutionary names and slogans.

This is not to say that the humblest curbstone psychologist won't discern what really lay behind Seale's revolutionary drive—namely, an almost murderous hostility toward a whimsically tyrannical father who was forever exploiting his family and beating up on Bobby. Even he all but acknowledges this when he writes of the early Panther-police confrontations:

"I was really, at this stage of derring do, beginning to know myself, but with a tinge of light and insight that was finally washing away the fear of the corrupt racist power structure's authority. I had always despised undue brutal punishment from my father."

Not that this is a bad reason for becoming a revolutionary, especially when it can plausibly be argued that the father's unjust treatment of the son is connected with what's wrong with the social system as a whole. As Erik Erikson has taken pains to show us, plenty of successful revolutionaries began by acting out unacknowledged rage against their fathers. It's just that Seale doesn't seem to recognize its implications, which in turn would seem to make it impossible for him to take the next logical step in his revolution.

Also, it suggests that what really prompted Seale to drop out of electoral politics was not a desire to stop fighting and become ordinary, but rather the problem of how to act out his rebellion when his career was threatening to succeed. What to do next remains a problem. Certainly this book has done nothing to solve it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	O	M	P		A	B	O	A	R	D		P	D	Q
E	V	E	R		Y	A	S	S	A	R		L	E	U
P	U	T	O	W	A	H	A	P	P	Y	F	A	C	E
A	L	A	M	O	S				T	R	A	N	C	E
Y	E	L	P	S		S	R	O		O	C	E	A	N
			T	E	M	P	E	R	A	T	E			
F	O	P		S	E	R	V	E	R		Y	O	J	O
E	G	A	D		L	O	E	S	S		S	A	A	R
Z	O	N	E		B	U	R	T	O	N		T	W	O
			F	L	A	T	T	E	N	E	D			
R	O	S	I	E		S	S	S		G	I	B	E	S
O	R	E	L	S	E				R	E	L	E	M	T
T	A	K	E	A	T	F	A	C	E	V	A	L	U	E
O	T	O		G	A	R	C	O	N		T	A	R	A
R	E	S		E	L	A	T	E	D		E	Y	E	D

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

South had good reason to be pleased with the diagramed deal. He reached three no trump after an obvious sequence of bids, and received the lead of the heart three. When the ten won in the dummy, he could count eight tricks and had various chances for a ninth.

As a first move, he chose to lead a low diamond from the dummy. East won with the queen, a tipoff that he held the king, and knocked out the heart ace. The bidding and play clearly showed that West had begun with exactly five hearts, for with a good six-card suit he would have entered the bidding at favorable vulnerability, and the play of the three followed by the two was indicative.

With this in mind, South made a good play by leading to the club ace and playing the heart jack. West took his three heart winners, preparing some embarrassment for his partner in this position:

NORTH
♠Q832
♡A10
♢AJ72
♣733

WEST
♠75
♡KQ732
♢85
♣QJ102

EAST
♠J1094
♡965
♢KQ93
♣64

SOUTH (D)
♠AK6
♡J84
♢1064
♣AK98

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart three.

NORTH
♠Q832
♡—
♢AJ
♣—

WEST
♠75
♡—
♢8
♣QJ10

EAST
♠J1094
♡—
♢K9
♣—

SOUTH
♠AK6
♡—
♢106
♣K

On any return, East was heading for trouble. West tried a diamond, and South rose with the ace in dummy. He then led to the spade ace and cashed the club winner, squeezing East in the black suits. South had his nine tricks and a score of 600.

As World Cup Duel Narrows to Wenzel, Moser

lorerod Triumphs in Giant Slalom at Megève

GEVE, France, Feb. 9 (Ren- —The battle for the women's Cup skiing title narrowed to a duel between the cur- leader, Hanni Wenzel of enstein, and Austria's for- le Annemarie Moser-Proell. 1977 cup holder, Lise-Marie od, imperiously won today's slalom here, but the victory oo late for her to overhaul 9 points already chalked up nzel.

Morerod, 21, would need to e season's last slalom, at nt's Stratton Mountain, ext month and then finish first six in the final down- t Bad Kleinkirchheim in the following week.

this adds up to "mission ble" for the slender Swiss o has never won a World int in the downhill.

, however, although first emost a downhill racer— the World Alpine Cham- at Garmisch-Partenp- last week—is quite capa- inning slaloms and giants in no way daunted by s 22-point lead.

Moser's Pleasure

ve-time World Cup winner ghted by her performance hich she rated her best slalom since emerging rustrating retirement last

nished second, just over ds overall behind More- Pratice's Fabienne Ser- t.

s task was made easier by ualification of the new lom world champion, pple of West Germany. -year-old Epple, second ehind Morerod on the was ruled out because ched herself from the gate high up on the at d'Arbois a fraction of too soon.

German team manager Klaus Mayr did not use his right of appeal against the race jury's decision, commenting that the world champion from Seeg-Allgau "should have been more careful."

Serrat's third place, with teenage teammate Perrine Pelen finishing fourth after winning yesterday's slalom, confirmed the French team's recovery from the disasters of the World Alpine Championships, where they came away with just one medal, Serrat's bronze in the combine.

Little Room for Error

Moser's chances of overtaking Wenzel's lead in the Cup standings leave her little room for failure.

Under this year's revised rules, aimed at encouraging all-round skiers rather than specialists, the best three performances in each discipline count toward the overall point total.

Moser already has a maximum 75 points in the downhill and can now devote her considerable energy to polishing her slalom skills.

If she is to win the Cup for an unprecedented sixth time—she is not yet 25—the Austrian would need to take at least two second places in the remaining three giant slaloms, or two thirds with a minimum of fourth in the Stratton Mountain slalom.

It is a tall order but, if anyone on the ski circuit can do it, Moser can.

However, she must be cursing the carelessness which cost her 20 points in the December giant slalom at Val d'Isère.

The Austrian placed second there to Morerod, only to be disqualified when the organizers found that she had inadvertently worn an old ski suit that contravened new regulations on air permeability.

"I'm not worried, I'll make it up later," she said confidently at the time. She still can do it, but only just.

Today's giant slalom, run on the 1,150-meter course with its 350-meter drop and 51 gates, provided Morerod with her 23d victory in the World Cup and held out a consolation prize for her this season.

She now leads the World Cup giant slalom table by one point over Wenzel, and could well take the newly-created Special Cup for the discipline.

"Now I've nothing else left to win, I'm going to go flat out for that cup," she said today.

Attention now shifts to nearby Chamonix and the men's World Cup competition.

Although the overall Cup is almost certain to go to the ice-cool Swede, Ingemar Stenmark, for the third successive year—he is also the new World Alpine champion in both slalom and giant—tomorrow's downhill could go to one of several daredevils.

Austrian Josef Walcher will be out to show that his victory in last week's World Alpine Championships was no flash in the pan. Out to prove him wrong are deposed downhill king Franz Klammer, also of Austria, Michael Veith of West Germany and Canada's Dave Murray, who has had the fastest times in practice.

Associated Press.

Lise-Marie Morerod skiing in giant slalom yesterday.

Women's Giant Slalom

1.	Mcrerod	2:38.85
2.	Moser	2:38.44
3.	Serrat	2:38.51
4.	Pelen	2:39.07
5.	Wenzel	2:39.14
6.	Kaserer, Austria	2:39.53
7.	Soelkner, Austria	2:39.56
8.	Nelson, U.S.	2:39.74
9	Cooper, U.S.	2:39.86
10.	Dorsey, U.S.	2:40.39

World Cup Standings

		Points
1.	Wenzel	149
2.	Morerod	135
3	Moser	126
4.	Serrat	96
5	Maria Epple	83
6.	Pelen	80
7	Kaserer, Austria	76
8.	Soelkner, Austria	70
9	Nadig, Switz.	63
10.	Nelson	62

Bad Call Brings a Bad Finger, and It's Fine for Nastase

UIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).— hreats nor fines will finger of Ilie Nastase. nperamental Romanian is famous—if unseemly again last night in the his loss to Australian xander, 6-3, 6-7, 6-2, nd round of the WCT- Tennis Classic.

th-seeded Nastase lost ure after a close base- line call went against him in the sixth game of the third set. He lost 10 of the next 12 points and the match.

The gesture came while Nastase was berating the linesman. Only last week he was fined $750 for similar action in a tournament in Richmond, Va. He has been threatened repeatedly with sanctions if he does not refrain from his lapses in taste.

"One bad call, one bad finger," Nastase said after last night's match. "One bad call in the third set is enough to lose. I think I was right in giving the gesture. It makes me happy."

But he added: "A fine is justified."

The crowd, which had been with Nastase, finally turned against him when he argued another point in the next game.

Alexander, runner-up last year but unseeded this year, retained his composure last night.

"You have to make up your mind not to let it bother you before you begin play against Nastase, because a large part of his game is to upset the opposition," he said.

Unseeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia upset No. 3 seed Manuel Orantes of Spain, 6-2, 6-3, in another second-round match.

"I wanted to finish Orantes as quickly as I could because you have to get him early," Franulovic said. "He's a master at the baseline."

Second-seeded Eddie Dibbs, of Miami Beach, relied on a strong, two-fisted backhand to defeat Bill Scanlon of Dallas, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, in a second-round match played almost entirely from the baseline.

"This has happened to me occasionally," Dibbs said of the seesaw match. "When I go ahead, I lose my concentration. When it looked like he was giving up in the first set, I let up."

In a first-round match, top-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis blitzed Frew McMillan of South Africa in just 43 minutes, 6-0, 6-1. Gerulaitis was the 1975 champion of the tournament. The match was originally postponed because Gerulaitis was snowbound in New York.

Renee Richards Ousted

SEATTLE, Feb. 9 (AP).—Fourth-seeded Rosie Casals defeated Renee Richards, 6-1, 6-3, last night to reach the quarterfinals in a $100,000 women's professional tennis tournament.

In earlier play, top-seeded Martina Navratilova easily disposed of unseeded Brigitte Cuypers of South Africa, 6-1, 6-2, and third-seeded Betty Stove of the Netherlands posted a 6-1, 6-2 second-round victory over unseeded Ruta Gerulaitas.

In an afternoon match, Joanne Russell got by Zenda Liess, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3.

Sixth-seeded Kerry Reil defeated Renata Tomanova of Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-4, and No. 7 seed Kathy May beat England's Michele Tyler, 6-2, 1-6, 6-1, to make the quarterfinals.

Evonne Goolagong Cawley of Australia, the tournament's No. 2 seed, withdrew because of a severe case of the flu. She had been scheduled to meet unseeded Marita Redondo in a first-round match last night.

Frazier May Return To Ring in April Bout

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier, who retired on June 15, 1976, after a loss to George Foreman, may make a comeback in April against Scott Ledoux.

Final details for Frazier's return to the ring have not been worked out. But according to John Condon, boxing director of Madison Square Garden, Frazier wants a bit more money as well as a promised follow-up fight after the Ledoux match.

ge Basketball

East
Ithaca 85 (6-1), 4, Bethany 87.
64, Bucknell 92.
Queens 76,
77, Pace 76,
Penn State 64.

South
Furman 82.
Wake Forest 81.
Virginia 75.
ins 81, Swarthmore 62.
66, Maryland 84.
chmond 51.

Midwest
69, N. Illinois 67.
anell 82.
Simpson 65.
87, W. Illinois 73.
Bowling Green 54.
Kent St. 54.
Michigan 77.
74, Ball St. 62.

Southwest
7, Oklahoma St. 76.
W Louisiana 71.

West
Iowa State 84.

A Results

eaday's Games
94 Buffalo 103 (Winters 21; Smith 23, McNeill
105, Detroit 98 (Hulson ar 22; Lanier 31, Price
117, New Orleans 104 bby 23; Goodrich 24, fael
140, Indiana 138, in o't King 31; Edwards 28.

Chicago 101 (Murphy Gilmore 33, Russell 20). 104, Boston 100 (Boone ing 28, Cowens 25).
108, Seattle 100 (Hayes Williams 31, Brown 30).
Atlanta 108 (Issel 28, Drew 30, McMillen 18.

Standings

L CONFERENCE
tic Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
	33	12	6	72	220	128
	30	12	10	70	205	131
	21	20	17	59	164	173
	18	22	18	54	175	186

hw Division

	28	17	12	68	164	127
	14	24	13	41	151	189
	11	28	13	34	160	196
	11	25	7	29	116	197
	11	35	5	27	130	213

CONFERENCE
n Division

	35	7	8	78	210	123
	22	19	10	54	183	142
	19	23	11	47	175	207
	19	23	8	46	147	163
	9	32	11	29	119	208

n Division

	32	13	7	71	209	127
	30	10	10	70	204	139
	27	15	10	64	181	145
	18	32	5	41	156	214

day's Results
, Minnesota 9 (Myers, 3).
Louis 4 (Stoller, Turn- Boutette, Thompson; t, Unger).
cland 2 (Cave 2, Mo- ers: Pidler, Marsh).
Islanders 4 (Mikita, Bordeleau, Trottier, ris).

Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
	31	18	2	64	246	163
	28	18	4	60	216	171
	28	24	2	58	199	191
	25	21	3	53	176	177
	25	22	2	52	218	211
	22	28	3	47	177	209
	21	28	3	45	181	212
	18	31	4	40	167	223

day's Results
mingham 9 (Hedberg Nilsson, K. Nilsson.

monton 6 (Marsh 3, rab, Wilde, Simyr, d, Troy).

Help Wanted in the NHL: Will Soviet Coach Get Ranger Job?

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Now that the New York Rangers' front office is exploring the possibility of importing Soviet hockey players, it also should consider hiring a Soviet hockey coach, at least as an adviser. The logical choice would be Anatoli Tarasov, who is to Soviet hockey what Paul Brown is to pro football.

Many people in the National Hockey League believe that it has only three coaches with stature as strategists—Scotty Bowman of the Montreal Canadiens, Fred Shero of the Philadelphia Flyers (a disciple of Anatoli Tarasov) and Al Arbour of the New York Islanders. All the others don't really coach, they just have the title.

Except for a few stirring seasons when Emile (the Cat) Francis was behind their bench, the Rangers have had a series of ineffective coaches for nearly two decades, or ever since Phil Watson departed in flames. Perhaps the most ineffective is Jean-Guy Talbot, criticized lately by some of his players for not discussing the opposing team's strategy between periods. Jean-Guy Talbot is a nice guy and a long-time buddy of Rangers general manager John Ferguson from back when they were played on the Montreal Canadiens. But a coach is supposed to discuss the other team's strategy between periods. Back when Jean-Guy Talbot was a Canadiens defenseman, his coach, Toe Blake, surely discussed it. And if a coach can't discuss it, he should not be a coach.

United Press International.

HE FLIPS—Rangers' Mark Hesslip is tossed in the air in drive on Minnesota goalie Paul Harrison, who hits the ice. Minnesota's Tom Younghans is in the rear.

Struggling to qualify for the Stanley Cup playoffs as a wild-card team, the Rangers desperately need a strategic "system" that they can rely on, one like that of the Islanders, their metropolitan New York rivals.

Signing both Anders Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson, the two Swedish imports currently on the Winnepeg Jets of the World Hockey Association, for $1.9 million will provide the Rangers with some needed scorers next season. But a system is more important than two more scorers who are not reputed to be dependable back checkers. If anyone could help the Rangers install a system, it is Anatoli Tarasov, the coach of the Soviet national team that won three Olympic gold medals and 10 world amateur championships. Now 61 years old, he is somewhat in eclipse in Moscow, where he writes for Sovietski Sport, a national magazine. But he helped develop the players that the Rangers and all other NHL teams now covet—Vladislav Tretiak, the 25-year-old goaltender; Alexander Yakushev, the 30-year-old left wing; Valeri Kharlamov, the 29-year-old left wing; Vladimir Petrov, the 30-year-old center, and Boris Alexandrov, the 22-year-old right wing.

Perhaps it would not work out. Perhaps the Ranger players would resent a Soviet coach working them like laborers. Perhaps the language problem would create too much confusion.

But then again, perhaps it would work out. Many of the Rangers probably are not even aware that Tarasov is a member of Canada's Hockey Hall of Fame as a builder, right there with Frank Selke sr. and Conn Smyth, those two NHL cornerstones. Perhaps the Ranger players would appreciate a coach with a system. Perhaps they wouldn't mind toiling like laborers for a Stanley Cup and perhaps the language problem would not be that confusing. Tarasov has been known to speak with the hockey stick that he always carried during practices as the Soviet national team's coach. Before he dropped the puck for a faceoff in a workout once, he lifted his stick across the face of one player and shoved an elbow into another player's chin.

Anatoli Tarasov is a hockey coach. He has written more than two dozens books on tactics and strategy, unlike NHL coaches who prefer to keep their startegy secret, if they have any. He is a coach in the mold of a good American football coach—studying films, analyzing players. Soviet hockey technology is far more advanced than the NHL's nonsystemized style. And he also has several disciplines in the Soviet hockey culture.

"Soviet coaches are really coaches," Fred Shero has said. "They're trained to be coaches. To be a coach in Russia, you have to be a top player, then go to the universit yand learn to be a coach. Take courses in anatomy and all sorts of things. Over here you see a lot of people coaching who don't know anything or who are doing it for their own ego. The trouble with a lot of our people is that they're afraid to learn. But the Russians are always looking to learn."

Yugoslav Goes to U.S.

OAKLAND, Feb. 9 (UPI.—Yugoslav star Branko Radovic has signed a three-year contract with the Oakland Stompers of the North American Soccer League, the team announced. Radovic was a starter for nine years on Red Star of Belgrade.

UEFA Will Consider Israeli Soccer Role

ROME, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The European Football Union (UEFA) will vote at its next congress in Istanbul in April on a move by several West European soccer federations to bring Israel into the European soccer fold.

The UEFA's executive committee said that West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland will propose that Israeli clubs be allowed to play in UEFA competitions.

Associated Press.

DOWN TO WORK ALREADY—New York's Bucky Dent rolls into swing of things at Yankee camp in Florida.

Champions Champing at the Bit: 13 Yankees Begin Early Camp

FORT AUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 9 (NYT).—While Yankee Stadium in New York rested under a heavy cover of snow, the Yankees' stadium here burst with activity yesterday as an advance contingent of 13 players began working out in an unusually early stage of the team's spring camp.

Getting a head start in 63-degree weather at the club's invitation were Ed Figueroa, Dick Tidrow, Rawly Eastwick, Ken Clay and Gil Patterson, all pitchers. Buckey Dent, who lives in the Miami area, worked out on his own. Catfish Hunter, who suffered a variety of physical ailments last season, was expected to join the group next Tuesday.

The Yankees set up early camp because they wanted to look at some young pitchers and some ailing pitchers. The official opening of spring training for pitchers and catchers is Feb. 20. The first workout for the rest of the squad is scheduled for Feb. 27.

Giants, A's Future at Stake

Oakland, S.F. Remain Split on Bay Baseball

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The mayors of San Francisco and Oakland held fast to contrary positions yesterday while baseball officials from commissioner Bowie Kuhn down kept hoping they would agree on something that would let the Oakland A's move to Denver and avoid a probably disastrous 1978 season here for the A's and San Francisco Giants.

Mayor Lionel Wilson of Oakland declared publicly Tuesday night, after a meeting of his City Council and the Oakland Coliseum board, that he could "support, and ask my board to support, a plan that gave us absolute parity."

Parity means having half the Giant home games played in Oakland and a change in the name of the team from San Francisco to something that connotes the entire Bay Area, much like basketball's Golden State Warriors.

Yesterday, Major George Moscone again rejected such a suggestion, although he is willing to let the Giants, who are tied to a lease in Candlestick Park, play "some" games in Oakland.

"They are giving nothing and asking us to give everything," said Moscone. "I consider the change of name of the team now called San Francisco to something else the same as giving up a franchise; and half the games is asking too much."

Oakland authorities, whose lease with the A's has 10 years to run, insist that the presence of a major league baseball team has "intangible" value and don't want to give up the A's without acquiring some "identity interest" in the Giants.

The very same "intangible" issues apply to San Francisco, of course, and the question is a touchy one politically for Moscone. He took office in January, 1976, just in time to institute court action that prevented the Giants from being moved to Toronto. He took the lead in urging Bob Lurie to buy the team from Horace Stonelham, and that step succeeded in keeping a tenant for city-owned Candlestick Park, where the Giant lease runs through 1994. As the savior of the Giants for San Francisco then, he does not want to appear to be giving them up now.

Marvin Davis, a Denver oilman, is standing by his $12.5-million offer to buy the Oakland franchise and shift it to Denver.

Ray Miller: Lucky, Traveled, Knowledgeable

Laughing Bush-League Rabbit Is Orioles' New Mound Coach

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Will Jim Palmer laugh at the theories of a 32-year-old rookie pitching coach called "Rabbit," all of whose notions were gleaned in bush-league briar patches from Pawtucket to Dubuque?

Ray (The Rabbit) Miller, the Baltimore Orioles' new pitching coach and the youngest coach of any kind in the majors, certainly hopes so.

Laughter is his companion, luck his trademark and the knowledge of failure his hidden secret.

"There ain't a left-hander in the world who can run a straight line. It's the gravitational pull on the axis of the earth that gets 'em," says the ex-right-handed pitcher.

When Miller's pitchers run wind sprints, he either lines his lefties up on the slope of a hill to balance their gravitational field, or else puts them all on the right-hand side.

"If you don't," he says, "they'll wipe out your whole line."

The Takoma Park, Md., native isn't likely to crack under the pressure of replacing George Bamberger, that professor of pitching who groomed 18 Oriole 20-game winners in the last decade.

College of Hard Knocks

Since graduating from Suitland High School, Miller has taken all of baseball's advanced degrees in hard knocks, surviving with a wink, a droll tale and perseverance.

"A spitball pitcher has to learn to laugh at the world," said Miller, who tossed some damp ones in 10 checkered minor-league years. "As hard as it's all been, I never doubted I'd make it to the bigs . . . somehow."

It has taken Miller 15 winding years from Salinas to Reno to Wichita to Mexico. But just as the more gifted members of the pitching class of '63 are getting shouldered off the big league gravy train, the Rabbit is hopping aboard. Probably for a long ride.

"I have no sympathy for kids who gripe about making $500 a month in the minors," said Miller. "I made less."

When the 6-foot-3, 205-pounder wasn't pitching for such offseason teams as Federal Storage or Buffalo Sand and Gravel, he was working as a coal miner in Pennsylvania, a street sweeper in Portland, a shipping clerk, a rent-a-cop, a house painter or an electrician.

"I learned that it's better to get shocked on the back of your hand than the palm," says Miller, "and I saved enough money so my wife and I have just built our dream house. I'm proud that I did it before I got to the majors."

On the wall of their New Athens, Ohio, home is a letter of congratulations on their wedding from J. Edgar Hoover.

"That gets some double takes," said Miller. "I met my wife when she worked for the FBI. I tell people she was investigating me."

The O's started investigating Miller when he was just a retread AAA relief pitcher in 1971. They saw the person, not the pitcher.

"Ray's the life-of-the-party type, lights up a room when he walks in," said an Oriole front-office veteran. "But he also seems more mature, more organized, maybe even wiser, than other players his age."

At 28, Miller was manager, pitching coach and reliever for a Venezuelan winter league team that included several major leaguers.

"I'd visit the pitcher on the mound, send myself to the bullpen, warm myself up, visit the pitcher again, replace him with myself, pitch, visit with myself, signal to warm up a lefty 'cause I was in trouble, call a coach out to calm me down, give the ball to the new pitcher and send myself to the showers.

"Then the other guy would get shelled worse than I did, and I'd have to explain afterward why I couldn't pitch, coach or manage."

"I hit an inside-the-park home run one day that bounced off about 16 corners after three fielders collided, and an hour-and-a-half later I was called 'safe' at the plate. A newspaper called me 'Rapid' Miller, but my teammates said, "You're not Rapid, you're a restless Rabbit."

Slowly the nickname's meaning changed. "As soon as I stopped pitching, it seemed like luck always followed me."

For four years as the O's minor league pitching coach, Miller bounced through the bushes as trouble-shooter, soother of bruised egos and teller of hard truths.

"Everywhere I went, the team was losing or a pitcher was in trouble. They were ready to break out, anyway. But I'd come in, loosen things up, they'd start winning and I'd get the credit."

Aussie Graham Leads Hope

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI).—Australian David Graham shot a 6-under-par 66 yesterday for a one-stroke lead after the first round of the $225,000, 90-hole Bob Hope Desert Classic. Graham, whose only other start this year was in the Crosby, went out in 34 and came back in 32.

Graham's 66, which included an eagle on the final hole, was a stroke better than Britain's Peter Oosterhuis, Dave Eichelberger, Vic Regelado and Fuzzy Zoeller.

Like Graham, Oosterhuis, Eichelberger and Regelado played at the Bermuda Dunes course, while Zoeller shot his 67 at Indian Wells, which is considered the easiest of the four Hope tournament courses.

Defending champion Rik Massengale had a 68 at La Quinta, as did Keith Fergus. Tom Purtzer shot a 68 at Bermuda and Larry Nelson had a 68 at Eldorado.

Tom Watson, the top winner on the tour last year, who started 1978 with victories in the Tucson Open and the Crosby, and five-time Hope winner Arnold Palmer led a group at 69. Both played at La Quinta.

Allen Selects 6 Rams Coaches, 4 From Redskins

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (UPI).—George Allen, who leaned toward older players during his seven years as Washington Redskins coach, has selected six assistant coaches in his new job as head coach of the Los Angeles Rams, and his choices indicate that he likes older aides also. The two youngest are 47.

Allen chose two Ram holdovers from the Chuck Knox regime, Ray Malavasi, 47, and Jack Faulkner, 51, and four of his assistants with the Redskins, Lavern Torgeson, 48, Paul Lanham, 47, Charlie Waller, 56, and Bill Hickman, 54.

Allen did not indicate areas of responsibility for his assistants. Malavasi was defensive coordinator for the Rams and Faulkner was a special assistant in charge of "quality control." With the Redskins, Torgeson was defensive coordinator and defensive line coach, Lanham was special teams coach, Waller was offensive coordinator, and Hickman was in charge of special assignments.

Manchester Club In 2d Big Deal

LEEDS, England, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Manchester United soccer club agreed today to pay a British record transfer fee of £450,000 ($855,000) to Leeds United for Gordon McQueen, Scottish international center-back.

After the clubs had agreed on terms, McQueen left for Manchester to finalize the deal.

A month ago Manchester United bought another Leeds star, striker Joe Jordan, for a then British record fee of $350,000. The two stars are likely to get their first chance to link up together for their new team a week from Saturday—against Leeds.

Ajax to Change Coach

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Dutch soccer club Ajax says it will not renew its contract next season with Yugoslav coach Tomislav Ivic. A club spokesman said a successor will be named as soon as possible. Ivic is expected to return to take charge of Hajduk Split.

Observer

Florida Is Not Enough

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—For years I had envied people who took winter vacations as I envied people who had lawyers. It was not simply that they were beautiful, though they were, but also that they were rich. Being rich meant two things to me. You never made a move without calling your lawyer, and you took winter vacations.

Baker

Beauty resulted. You could tell that from the magazine pictures of lean young torsos lounging in turquoise bays and unbloodshot eyes sparkling by the ski lodge hearth. I wanted to feel rich. I wanted to be beautiful. From the bank I removed my life savings and with a cry of "Beauty, here I come" headed for Florida.

Now that it is over, of course, I can see that Florida was a mistake. To feel rich on a winter vacation, you must ride a camel to the top of the Pyramids, stalk the bull elephant at Entebbe or bump into Jackie O. or Ken Galbraith while doing a samba on the Matterhorn. Then People magazine, my bible on the lives of the rich, publishes your picture, turning the impecunious green with envy as they shuffle through supermarkets with their gelid toes squishing in damp galoshes.

At Key West where I came to rest, there were no magazine photographers. There were 800,000 motorized houses, each twice the size of a bull elephant. Inside there were entire families, sofas, armchairs, stoves, tables, carpets, beds. All were from Ohio, except those that were from Michigan. They drove to the edge of the Gulf of Mexico where the inhabitants put out multicolored plastic folding chairs and sat beside the sea waiting for a sunburn.

They made you feel funny, but they did not make you feel rich. You could not, after all, expect people back in miserable New York to feel any more miserable once you told them they had missed the spectacle of half the state of Ohio sitting in plastic chairs outside motorized houses.

The fact is that after seeing the sunset, seeing Ernest Hemingway's house, seeing Ernest Hemingway's favorite bar, seeing Ernest Hemingway's cats' descendants, seeing the water that Ernest Hemingway used to fish in and reading three dozen biographies of Ernest Hemingway, there was very little to make a man feel rich. There was, however, the weather. It was balmy.

The telephoning began the night of the bad snowstorm in New York. After watching television display a New York reminiscent of Shackleton's Diary, I phoned for the first time. It was to Serio, a friend. "I'm calling from Florida, Serio."

"I don't want to hear about the weather," Serio said.

"Would you believe 72 degrees?" I said.

Serio hung up. I went to bed chuckling that night and allowed myself to believe it might even be snowing on Rockefeller.

Next night I called O'Connor, Shumach and Arlen to tell them I had a sunburn. O'Connor said, "So what?" and hung up. Shumach said, "you must be having a lousy time you got nothing to do than waste money to tell people you got a sunburn" and hung up. Arlen said, "Did you get your sunburn while riding a camel to the top of the Great Pyramid?" and I hung up.

Next day, I studied the papers to see where the weather was at its worst. Cleveland. I didn't know a soul in Cleveland, but I dialed several people at random.

* * *

The people I was staying with cut all the telephone wires. That night for the first time since I had seen the Ohioans in their plastic chairs, I realized I did not feel rich. What was worse, since my life savings were gone, I could not call a lawyer to ask what to do about it.

Next day the mail brought postcards from Steadman and Schwartz. Steadman's said he had bumped into Jackie O. while doing the Limbo on Mont Blanc. Schwartz had been photographed for People magazine stalking a maharaja in Kashmir.

Next summer I shall go to Atlantic City.

How the U.S. Lost Brecht for the West

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (IHT).—Bertolt Brecht, one of the greatest writers in Germany's history, who died in East Berlin in 1956, would have observed his 80th birthday today. The date provides occasion to speculate as to what might have happened if American authorities, motivated by inflexible cold-war anti-Communism, had not barred Brecht from carrying out his original wish to settle, not in East Berlin, where he spent the last eight years of his life, but in Munich, in the U.S. Zone of Occupation.

Brecht, the *Kulturbolschewist* had fled Germany for Denmark in 1933, just one jump ahead of the Gestapo. In 1939, with war imminent, he moved on to Sweden. When the German invasion of both Denmark and Norway made even Sweden seem unsafe, he moved again to Finland to await a U.S. immigration visa. He received it on May 3, 1941, and on July 21, after a journey across the Soviet Union and the Pacific Ocean, he arrived in San Pedro, Calif., where he applied to become an American citizen.

He never had it easy in the United States. Matters reached a climax on Oct. 30, 1947, when he appeared under subpoena before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington. His interrogators, especially the committee's chief investigator, Robert Stripling, knew nothing of Brecht (the writer except the prepared list they had of brief excerpts from his works, wrenched out of context, with which they doggedly tried to establish Brecht as what Stripling called "a key figure of international importance in world Communism.".

To the committee's famous questions—"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?"—Brecht replied no. The seemingly incredulous interrogator obstinately repeated the question twice. Finally, Brecht responded with a firecracker burst of denial: "No, no, no, no, no! Never! I was an independent writer and I *wanted* to be an independent writer, and I pointed that out, and theoretically I think it was best for me not to join any party whatever."

After his Washington ordeal, Brecht forgot about U.S. naturalization and went to Zurich. Nine years ago David Bronsen, professor of German literature at Washington University in St. Louis, citing as his source Bruno Frank, who directed theatrical and musical affairs in postwar Germany's U.S. Zone of Occupation and served in Berlin in the Allied Control Council as American representative for cultural affairs, published in the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit the bemusing, still little-known story of what happened between then and Brecht's ultimate move to East Berlin.

Keystone.

Bertolt Brecht

Kurt Hirschfeld, director of Zurich's Schauspielhaus, phoned Frank in Berlin, describing Brecht's precarious situation in Switzerland and asking if he could come to Berlin to discuss the matter. Brecht had little desire to settle in Germany at all, East or West. But the Swiss authorities refused to grant him a permanent residence permit.

Seductive letters from the Soviet occupation authorities in Germany had arrived in Zurich for Brecht, talking temptingly of creature comforts rare in early postwar Germany and even mentioning the possibility of his having his own theater. Brecht left them unanswered. As Hirschfeld told it, Brecht's transit sojourn in Moscow and his trip across the Soviet Union had shown him more than enough of life under Stalin; he had no intention of voluntarily placing himself under the supervision and censorship of the Soviet zone of Germany or of adapting his writing to the purposes of party politics.

Brecht's old co-worker Erich Engel had become director of the Kammerspiele in Munich and he wanted Brecht as his *Chefdramaturg*, but that entailed a visa from the American authorities. With the aid of Robert Murphy, the sophisticated and literate U.S. political adviser on German affairs, Bruno Frank obtained a promise of the seemingly impossible: a visa for the U.S. Zone, complete with the signature of Gen. Lucius Clay.

During a trip to Zurich, Frank visited the Brechts. He told Brecht the Americans, for obvious propaganda reasons, intended to give full publicity to his move to Munich. Brecht assented, but his actress wife Helene Weigel had understandable misgivings. Unlike Brecht, she had joined Germany's Communist party in the pre-Hitler days and remained a staunch and unswervingmember. She asked Frank what the Americans, in evident comparison with the Soviet authorities, planned to offer in addition to the visa. Frank answered her with blunt honesty: "Nothing, nothing at all. We'll give Brecht the possibility to function in Germany's cultural life. Anything beyond that you'll have to arrange with the German authorities."

A fortnight later, a cable arrived in Berlin from Washington, asking whether the local U.S. authorities actually proposed to assume "sponsorship" for Bert Brecht, a Marxist writer whom the House committee had subpoenaed as a witness.

The next day, Mrs. Mildred Allport, cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bern, telephoned Berlin to say that the State Department had declared the visa for Brecht null and void. The decision came from Secretary of State Edward Stettinius.

Now Bruno Frank's conscience troubled him: Washington had closed the American Zone to Brecht and the long delay might have rendered the Soviet Zone's still unanswered invitations no longer valid. Frank had a candid private talk with Col. Dymschitz, the head of all Soviet Zone theaters—and, incidentally, the founder of East Berlin's now world-famous Komische Oper. Frank told him: "Invite Brecht again and get ready to roll out the red carpet, for he will come."

That December, in 1948, Brecht flew from Zurich via Prague to East Berlin to stage the now historic production of "Mother Courage" with Helene Weigel in the title role. The following April, after some wily finagling, he received Austrian citizenship. Bruno Frank, shortly after Stettinius's cable from Washington, resigned his post and returned to the United States.

By 1973 Brecht's name headed the list of authors most frequently performed in West Germany's theaters. Today, a big rough boulder marks Brecht's grave, just a few hundred yards east of the Berlin Wall. As to what he would have had to say about that wall, again one can only speculate. He died five years before the East Germans built it.

PEOPLE: *Melina Mercouri Stands Behind Her Pants*

Actress Melina Mercouri, 52, says she will fight for the right to wear pants in the Greek National Assembly, but will abide by the dress code until the rules are changed. Miss Mercouri, who won her seat last November after campaigning on a radical feminist platform, ran afoul of elderly male colleagues this week when she attended a session in clinging black slacks. She said she wore slacks to film and theater rehearsals and that she would save time if she did not have to change between rehearsals and assembly sessions. She said she would ask Assembly President *Dimitrios Papaspyrou*, 78, for permission to legislate in pants. She made her maiden speech later in the week wearing a knee-length black skirt, black jacket, white satin shirt and black boots, to attack the government, charging that it used the national television networks as a propaganda vehicle, excluded opposition views and disorted the truth. She called on the public to stop paying TV taxes until changes are made and declared, "If they don't like it, let them cut off my electricity."

* * *

In Paris, Georges Kiejmann, French lawyer for film director Roman Polanski, says Polanski will not return to the United States for sentencing next Tuesday on a morals charge and that remarks by Judge Laurence Rittenband in Santa Monica, Calif., indicated that Polanski would not get an "equitable" sentence. Meanwhile, the New York Post reports that Polanski is planning a movie based on his side of the sex scandal which caused him to flee the United States. The film would be called "Escapade" and would concern a young girl who seduces a politician and almost destroys his career. The newspaper said Polanski told a close friend in Los Angeles of the plan during a telephone call.

* * *

In Huntsville, Ark., former Gov. Orval Faubus and his wife, Elisabeth, have been charged with third-degree assault and battery after Carol Whittemore, editor of the weekly Madison County Record, filed a complaint against them. Mrs. Whittemore, the niece of Faubus's first wife, Alta, said she was trying to take a picture of Mrs. Faubus after the

Melina Merco
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latter was convicted in Court of several tra
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He said he will t
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June 9 and to Mex
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—SAMUEL